

Rhondda Urban District Council



REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

For the Year 1945

TONYPANDY :

ROBERT DAVIES AND CO., PRINTERS, ETC.

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Rhondda Urban District Council

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Chairman of the Finance Committee (*ex-officio*).

Chairman of the Council (*ex-officio*).

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

All the Members of the Health Committee, together with

Mrs. M. J. HARCOMBE.
 Mrs. M. E. WYNNE.

THE HOUSING COMMITTEE.

All the Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE DEPARTMENTS.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent of the Council's Hospitals, and School Medical Officer :—

D. J. THOMAS, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare Work :—

GWILADYS D. DAVIES, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers :—

WINIFRED LL. ACRAMAN, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

JENNET EVANS, M.B., Ch.B. (Liverpool), D.P.H. (Wales).

*EDGAR CLIFFORD POWELL, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

JOHN GRIFFITH JONES, M.D., B.Ch., B.Sc. (Wales).

*HARRY O'FLANAGHAN, L.R.C.P. and S. (Ireland),
D.P.H. (Dublin), L.M. (Dublin).

EDNA E. WILLIAMS, M.B., B.Ch. (Wales), B.Sc. (Wales).

For portion of the year :—

MARJORIE WHITNEY EVANS, M.B., B.Ch. (Wales),
M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Specialist Officers (Part time) :—

Ophthalmic Surgeon—

J. W. GLENTON MYLER, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Consulting Obstetrician—

R. GLYN MALIPHANT, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.),
F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Orthopaedic Surgeon—

NATHAN ROCYN JONES, M.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S.
(Edin.).

Medical Officer, Birth Control Clinic—

SYBIL M. MORGAN, B.Sc. (Wales), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Public Analyst (part-time) :—

DANIEL EVANS JONES, M.Sc., F.I.C.

Dental Surgeon :—

JOHN H. REID, L.D.S. (R.C.S., Eng.).

Assistant Dental Surgeons :—

W. GRIFFITH JONES, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.),
L.D.S. (Edin.).

JOHN DONALDSON, L.D.S. (R.F.P. and S. Glasgow).

for portion of year.

BRONWEN DURBIN, L.D.S. (R.C.S., England).

Lay Administrative Officer :

T. J. REES.

Matron of Fever Hospitals :

OLIVE EVANS.

Assistant Matron :

ANNE E. WILLIAMS.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

(a.c.) THOMAS OSBORNE

Telephone No.
... Pentre 3255

Sanitary Inspectors :—

	<i>District</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
(a.c.) EDGAR M. THOMAS	... 1 ...	Pentre 3150
(a.c.) WILLIAM J. EVANS	... 9 ...	Ferndale 2
(a) IDRIS T. WATKINS	... 7 ...	Porth 49
(a.c.) DANIEL MORGAN (part year)	5 ...	Tonypandy2376
(b.c.) ROBERT BADEN DAVIES	4 ...	Tonypandy2361
(a.c.) RICHARD OLIVER EVANS	2 ...	Pentre 3186
(a.c.) JAMES JENKYN EVANS	6 ...	Porth 175
(b.c.) RICHARD MEREDITH LEWIS	... 8 ...	Ferndale 63
(b.c.) HARRY GLYN PRICE	... ..	Pentre 3224
(b.c.) RUDOLPH F. E. RUTTLEY (part year).	.....	Pentre 3150
(b.c.) WYNDHAM CORNELIUS (part year).	.....	Tonypandy2325
(b.c.) JOHN PEREGRINE MICHAEL (part year).		Pentre 3224

Shops Inspector :

(b.c.) WILLIAM REYNOLD THOMAS.

Lady Supervisor of Welfare Centres and Health Visitors :

(a.e.f.g.h.) ANNIE THOMAS.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

	Ward No.
(g.) ELIZABETH HUGHES	..... 3
(g.) EDITH M. WATKINS	..... 2
(g.h.) ELIZABETH ISRAEL	..... 9
(e) EDITH VIOLET GIBSON	..... 1
(e.g.h.) EDITH STEPHENS	..... 7
(g.h.) MYFANWY BUCKLEY	..... 4

Health Visitors, etc. (Continued.)

		Ward No.
(e.g.h.)	LILIAN MORGAN	6
(g.h.)	SARAH HANNAH DAVIES	11
(e.g.h.)	GWYNETH M. GRIFFITHS	10
(e.g.h.)	*SYBIL EVANS	—
(e.g.h.)	EIRWEN BONNER	—
(e.g.h.)	*HANNAH D. THOMAS	—
(e.g.)	ADA JACKSON	8
(e.g.h.)	GWENLLIAN WILLIAMS	—
(e.g.h.)	EVELYN B. HENSHAW	5
(e.g.h.)	MARGARET E. DAVIES (part year)	—
(e.h.)	LILIAN GOUGH	—
(g.h.)	BEATRICE M. LLOYD	—
(g.h.)	JENNIE L. JAMES	—
(e.g.h.)	CATHERINE DAVIES	—
(e.g.h.)	MARGARET I. HOLMES	—
(e.g.h.)	JANE A. JONES	—

Orthopaedic Nurse :

(h.k.) WINIFRED M. JENKINS.

Dental Attendants :

CONSTANCE T. HARRISON.
 GWYNETH ATKINS.
 IRIS TROW.
 HANNAH M. EDWARDS.

Municipal Midwifery Service :

<i>Wards.</i>	<i>Sister Midwives.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
1-4 (g.h.i.)	EDITH M. REES	...Pentre 3241
5-7 (g.h.i.)	EVELINE L. JONES	...Tonypany 3148
8-11 (g.h.i.)	EVELYN M. JAMES	...Porth 130

<i>Wards.</i>	<i>Midwives.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
	(g.) ELIZ. A. MORGAN	...Treherbert 278
	(g.) LUCY THOMAS	...Treherbert 277
1-2	(g.h.) MARTHA A. DAVIES	...Pentre 3174
	(g.) FLORENCE M. TAMLYN	Pentre 2138
	(g.h.i.) IRIS HANNAH JONES	.....,, 2106
	(g.h.) D. E. KINNERSLEY- HADDOCK	.....,, 3130
	(g.h.) ELIZABETH HANNEY (part year)	.....Pentre 2190
3-4	(g.) EMILY PURSLOW	.....,, 2257
	(g.) JESSIE POWELL	.....,, 3214
	(g.h.) ANNA J. DAVIES	.....Tonypandy 3283
	(g.h.) BETTY LOCK	.....,, 2132
	(g.) LYDIA STEPHENSON	.....,, 3183
	(g.) MARY E. JONES	.....,, 3277
5-6-7	(g.) SOPHIA JONES	.....,, 3278
	(g.h.i.) EILEEN W. E. REES	.....,, 3254
	(g.) ALICE K. THOMAS	.....,, 3179
	(g.h.) BERTHA L. WILLIAMS	.....,, 3278
	(g.) SARAH J. ASPDEN	.....Porth 187
	(g.) ANNE WILLIAMS (part year)	.....,, 197
	(g.) ANNIE M. JAMES	.....,, 5
8-9	(g.h.i.) ANNIE G. MORGAN (part year)	.....,, 105
	(g.h.) EVELYN C. THOMAS	.....,, 133
	(g.) JANET J. PUGH (part year)—
	(g.h.) ANNIE WATKINS (part year)	.....Porth 49
	(g.) DORIS G. NORBURY (part year)—

<i>Wards.</i>	<i>Midwives</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
(g.)	HILDA M. DAVIES	.....Tylorstown 11
(g.h.)	MARGARET DANIEL	
	(part year)	..... „ 5
(g.h.i.)	IVY JAMES (part year)	..... „ 36
10-11 (g.)	MARY A. OSGOOD	.....Maerdy 25
(g.)	LYDIA THOMAS	.....Ferndale 17
(g.h.)	BLODWEN EVANS	
	(part year) —
(g.h.)	TEIFION THOMAS	.....Ferndale 88
	(part year)	

Clerks :

A. O. MORGAN	*CYRIL LEWIS
D. J. LEWIS	WILLIAM JOHN
ANNIE M. EVANS	GEORGE A. JONES
*A. GWYN EVANS	EDITH BRACE
*SELWYN DAVIES	*ARTHUR M. ELLIS
*GLYNDWR HOWELLS	*GLANFFRWD WATKINS
GWYNETH E. JENKINS	CATHERINE E. JONES
*ISLWYN JONES	MEGAN EDWARDS

Joint Caretakers of the Carnegie Welfare Centre :
DAVID T. WILLIAMS and BEATRICE M. WILLIAMS

Caretakers of Welfare Centres :

Ferndale	.....	OWEN THOMAS WILLIAMS.
Treorchy	.....	MELVYN WILLIAMS.
Ystrad	.....	*FRANCIS HENRY STUBBS.
Ynyshir	.....	LLEWELLYN JONES.

In charge of the Disinfector :

L. TRENBERTH.

NOTES.

- (a.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (b.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
- (c.) Holds the Meat Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (d.) Holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute qualifying for Membership in the Advanced Knowledge of a Sanitary Inspector's duties.
- (e.) Holds the New Health Visitors' Certificate approved by the Ministry of Health.
- (f.) Holds the Health Visitors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (g.) Holds the Midwives' Certificate granted by the Central Midwives Board.
- (h.) Has Nursing experience.
- (i.) Holds Certificate in Obstetric Analgesia.
- (j.) Holds Diploma in Midwifery Teaching.
- (k.) Holds Certificate in Chartered Society of Physiotherapy in Massage and Medical Gymnastics, Medical Electricity and Light and Electro-therapy.

* In H.M. Forces.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Medical Officer of Health—Office	Pentre 2139, 2140
Residence	..... Pentre 3204
Dr. G. D. Davies, Assistant M.O.H.	..... Porth 206
Dr. J. Griffith Jones, Assistant M.O.H.	..... Porth 94
Tyntyla Isolation Hospital	..... Pentre 3247
Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw	..... Porth 191
Welfare Centre, Treorchy	..... Pentre 2293
Welfare Centre, Ystrad Pentre 3254
Welfare Centre, Ynyshir Porth 71
Welfare Centre, Ferndale Ferndale 33

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Rhondda Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

To the Chairman and Members of the
RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit my annual report on the sanitary conditions and state of the public health in the Rhondda Urban District during the year 1945.

The estimated population of the district at mid-summer, 1945, was 1,750 persons less than that recorded at mid-summer of the previous year; this reduction was largely due to the return to their homes of persons who had been evacuated into the district or who had temporarily resided in the district during the period of hostilities.

The records accumulated from the returns relating to deaths from various diseases and figures dealing with the incidence of notifiable diseases, which constitute the principal sources of information available in a public health department of an urban district, indicated that there was no marked deterioration in the state of the public health of the district. The infantile mortality rate of 53 per 1,000 live births, though 2 per 1,000 in excess of that recorded in the previous year, compared favourably with an annual average rate of 64 per 1,000 births in the preceding ten years. It is also satisfactory to note that the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis (0.52 per 1,000 of the estimated population) was lower than in any preceding year, whilst the death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis (0.70 per 1,000) likewise constituted a record low figure for the district.

The principal causes of death amongst the inhabitants of the district were heart disease, bronchitis, cancer and intracranial vascular disease which caused death-rates of 3.29, 1.49, 1.49 and 1.42, respectively.

The sanitary conditions of the area were well maintained under the exceptional circumstances which continued to prevail, but there was evidence that housing conditions were not satisfactory, particularly in regard to the state of fitness of existing houses and the shortage of dwelling accommodation.

Having regard to the number of applications for the tenancy of new houses received at the office of the Health Department during the latter half of the year, it is obvious that the provision of new housing accommodation in the district will constitute a major problem which it is hoped will be tackled with vigour during the next few years.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

D. J. Thomas.

Medical Officer of Health.

TYDFIL HOUSE,
PENTRE, RHONDDA.

SECTION I.

General and Vital Statistics.

Rhondda Urban District.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR YEAR 1945.

Area	23,886 acres
Population (Census, 1931)	141,346
Population (estimated at Midsummer, 1945)	116,480
Number of inhabited houses	28,788

	Males.	Females	Total.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
Live Births—				
Legitimate ...	1,010	893	1,903	16.3
Illegitimate ...	65	51	116	1.0
	<u>1,075</u>	<u>944</u>	<u>2,019</u>	<u>17.3</u>

Still Births ...	41	33	74	0.6
Still Births per 1,000 total (live & still) births			35.4	
Deaths from all causes	877	670	1,547	13.3

	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Total Births.
Maternal Deaths—			
Puerperal Sepsis ...	2	0.99	0.96
Other Puerperal Causes ...	6	2.97	2.87
	<u>8</u>	<u>3.96</u>	<u>3.82</u>

Deaths under 1 year—

All Infants 108	Rate per 1,000 Live Births ...	53
Legitimate Infants ... 105	Rate per 1,000 Leg. Live Births ...	55
Illegitimate Infants ... 3	Rate per 1,000 Illeg. Live Births ...	26

	No.	Rate per 1,000 Population
Deaths from special causes—		
Measles	2	0.2
Whooping Cough	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) ...	17	0.15
Zymotic Diseases	14	0.12
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	60	0.52
Other Tuberculous Diseases	21	0.18
Cancer	173	1.49

AREA, POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The area of the Rhondda Urban District remained unaltered during 1945 and covered 23,886 acres. The District embraces the valleys drained by the Rhondda Fawr and Rhondda Fach rivers, which join at Porth, and the main Rhondda Valley from Porth to Trehafod where the Rhondda Urban District adjoins the Pontypridd Urban District; a small portion of the Gilfach Goch area is also included in the Rhondda Urban District.

The population of the district, according to the Registrar-General's estimate at Mid-summer, 1945, was 116,480 persons as compared with 141,346 persons enumerated at the census of 1931 and 118,230 persons according to the corresponding estimate for 1944.

The natural increase of the population, represented by the excess of the number of births over the number of deaths, during the year was 472, equivalent to 4.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

BIRTHS.

		1945	<i>Average for ten years 1935-1944</i>
Number of Births	.....	2019	..... 2093
Birth-rate in Rhondda	.....	17.3	..... 16.4
Birth-rate in England and Wales	.....	16.1	..... 15.3

The total number of births registered in the district during 1945 amounted to 2218, of which 199 belonged to parents residing outside the area, so that the number of births allocated to the district amounted to 2019, giving a birth-rate of 17.3 per 1000 of the estimated population.

The number of births in the successive quarters of the year were 530, 542, 471 and 476, respectively.

Amongst the eleven Wards comprising the district the birth-rates varied between a maximum of 23.7 in Ward 9 and a minimum of 13.7 in Ward 2.

The number of male births exceeded the number of female births by 131.

Illegitimacy.—The number of illegitimate births in the area was 116, representing 57.5 per 1,000 total live births; the corresponding rate for the previous year was 38 per 1,000 live births, while the annual average for the previous ten years was 31 per 1,000 live births.

DEATHS.		<i>Average for ten years</i>	
	1945		1935-1944
Number of deaths	1547		1671
Rate per 1,000, Rhondda	13.3		13.7
Rate per 1,000, England and Wales	11.4		12.3

During the year under review 1,444 deaths were registered in the district, of which 84 were of non-residents, whilst 187 Rhondda residents died at various places situated outside the area. The net number of deaths amongst persons normally resident in the area thus amounted to 1,547, giving a death-rate of 13.3 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with an annual average rate of 13.7 in the preceding ten years.

The death-rate was highest in Ward 3 where a figure of 14.6 was recorded whilst Ward 11 with a death-rate of 11.1 provided the lowest rate.

The diseases which were most frequently certified as causes of death, the numbers of deaths caused thereby and the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the estimated population are shown in the following summary:—

	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population
Organic Heart Disease	383	3.29
Bronchitis	174	1.49
Cancer	173	1.49
Cerebral Haemorrhage or Intra-cranial vascular disease	165	1.42
Phthisis	60	.052
Nephritis	46	.039

Compared with the rates shown in previous years, there was little variation in the incidence of the main causes of death.

The numbers and percentage proportions of the Rhondda deaths for the year allocated in accordance with the respective age-groups were as follow:—

108 or 7.0 per cent. were under 1 year.

7 or .4 per cent. were 1 year and under 2 years.

11 or .7 per cent. were 2 years and under 5 years.

26 or 1.7 per cent. were 5 years and under 15 years.

48 or 3.1 per cent. were 15 years and under 25 years.

141 or 9.1 per cent. were 25 years and under 45 years.

439 or 28.4 per cent. were 45 years and under 65 years.

767 or 49.6 per cent. were 65 years and over.

Still-born Children.—The number of still-born children recorded during the year was 74, equivalent to 35.4 per 1,000 total births and to 0.64 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The still-birth rate for 1945 was the lowest hitherto recorded in the district, but is considerably higher than that recorded for the country as a whole.

Uncertified Deaths.—During the year sixteen deaths were registered, which had not been certified by a medical practitioner or a coroner. Two of these deaths were of people not normally resident in the Rhondda.

COLLIERY FATALITIES.

Number of deaths	.....	15
Death rate per 1,000, Rhondda	.....	0.13

The number of deaths certified as having been caused by accidents in collieries during the year was 15, giving a death-rate of 0.13 per 1,000 of the estimated population. In 10 of these cases, death was caused by falls of roof or coal, 4 deaths were caused by moving coal-trams, and the remaining death was caused through the person falling from a pit-head gantry.

DISTRICT CORONERS.

Number of deaths certified by District Coroners in 1945	.....	74
Rate per cent. of Deaths registered in the District	.....	5.1

The number of deaths certified by District Coroners, with or without inquest, during the year was 74, representing 5.1 per cent. of the total deaths and a rate of 0.64 per thousand of the estimated population.

The principal causes of death and the numbers caused thereby were as follow :—

Accidents in collieries	.....	15
Burns and scalds	.....	8
Pneumokoniosis and Silicosis	.....	8
Diseases of Arteries	.....	8
Suicide	.....	7
Heart Disease	.....	5
Road Accidents	.....	6
Accidental Falls	.....	3

The number of fatalities attributed to road accidents during the year amounted to six, compared with twelve for the previous year. All the persons who were fatally

injured were pedestrians. The three persons injured by motor cars were between 40 and 55 years of age ; the two injured by motor omnibuses were a boy of six years and a girl of three years, while the remaining person was run over by a horse-drawn van in the course of his employment.

Although the number of fatally injured children was appreciably lower than that for the previous year, it is still necessary to instil the principles and practice of road safety in the children of the district.

The following table provides information as to the classes of vehicles and persons involved in fatal road accidents in the course of the year.

<i>Class of Vehicle.</i>	<i>Persons killed.</i>	
	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Pedestrians</i>
Motor Car	3	3
Horse-drawn Van	1	1
Motor Omnibus	2	2

SECTION II.

General Provision of Health Services.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Details relating to the staff of the Health Department are given in the beginning of this Report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The chemical and bacteriological examination of materials submitted by the Health Department was undertaken at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory at the Institute of Preventive Medicine, Cardiff. In addition to the samples of milk and other foods referred to in the sub-sections of this Report dealing with "Milk" and "Food and Drugs Act," respectively, the following samples or specimens, totalling 1,033, were examined and reported upon during the course of the year :—

Swabs for the presence of diphtheria bacilli	.....	816
Blood or stools or urine for the presence of enteric or dysenteric or food-poisoning infections	.....	110
Swabs for streptococcal infections	.....	23
Cerebro-spinal fluids	.....	57
Sputa for tubercle bacilli	.....	22
Miscellaneous	.....	5

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

In addition to the ambulances normally available for the conveyance of patients to and from the local hospitals in the district, such ambulances being stationed at the hospitals, the Council continued to be responsible for payments for the hiring of private cars or ambulances for the removal of persons requiring urgent admission to hospital or to their homes as the result of accidents in the streets and, occasionally, for the urgent removal of patients to hospitals after accidents in the homes or public buildings. This service was used on eight occasions during the year, and in two instances the cost incurred was recovered from the head of the household.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The facilities for nursing in the home, provided under arrangements made by the Glamorgan County Nursing Association and administered and supported by local voluntary committees, continued in operation throughout the greater part of the district during the year.

PROVISION OF INSULIN.

Under the provisions of Ministry of Health Circular 2,734 and Section 177 of the Public Health Act, 1936, supplies of insulin are distributed free of cost or at reduced prices to persons suffering from diabetes and who are not entitled to medical benefit under the National Insurance Acts or the Poor Law Acts. The proportion payable is assessed after investigation into the applicant's income in each case.

The appended table gives details of the cases supplied during the year, the net cost to the Council being £25/6/6.

			No. of Patients	Value			Amount recovered from Patients		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
School Children	...	...	1	4	13	4	—		
Other persons	...	...	39	21	9	8	0	16	6
			40	26	3	0	0	16	6

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

There was no change during the year in the number of clinics and welfare centres administered by the Council, and the five clinics situated at Ynyswen, Ystrad, Trealaw, Ynyshir and Ferndale were used in the joint interests of the maternity and child welfare and school medical services.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary administered by the Welsh National Memorial Association in the interests of Rhondda residents is situated at Porth House, Porth. (Telephone No., Porth 193).

Addresses and Telephone Numbers of Council's Clinics.

<i>Address.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Ynyswen, Treorchy	Pentre 2293
Dyffryn Ffrwd, Trafalgar Terr., Ystrad.....	„ 3254
Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw	Porth 191
Ynys Villas, Ynyshir	„ 71
Oakland Terrace, Ferndale	Ferndale 33

Sessional Arrangements of Council's Clinics.

Service	Situation	Wards Served	Sessions— "M"—Morning. "A"—Afternoon.	
Ante-Natal. (*Special Clinic attended by obstetric consultant).	Treorchy	1, 2	M.A.	Every Wednesday
	Ystrad	3, 4	A.	Every Friday
	Trealaw	5	A.	Every Tuesday
		6	M.	Every Wednesday
		7, 8	M.	Every Tuesday
	Trealaw	Whole District	A.	{ *Special Clinic. Monday twice monthly (approx).
	Ynyshir	9, 10	A.	Every Thursday
	Ferndale	10, 11	M.	Every Thursday
		10, 11	A.	Every Wednesday
Infant Welfare.	Treorchy	1	M.A.	Every Monday
		2	M.A.	Every Tuesday
	Ystrad	3	M.	Every Saturday
		4	M.A.	Every Thursday
		5	M.	Every Friday
	Trealaw	6	A.	Every Wednesday
		7	M.	Every Monday
	Ynyshir	8	M.A.	Every Wednesday
		9	M.A.	Every Monday
	Ferndale	10	M.A.	Every Tuesday
		11	M.A.	Every Friday
Birth Control.	Trealaw	Whole District	A.	Alternate Thursdays
Dental.	Treorchy	1—2	M.A.	{ Daily, except when Dentist engaged on School Inspection Alternate weeks at— Treorchy/Ystrad Ynyshir/Ferndale
	Ystrad	3—4	M.A.	
	Trealaw	5—7	M.A.	
	Ynyshir	8—9	M.A.	
	Ferndale	10—11	M.A.	
Ophthalmic.	Treorchy	1—2	M.	{ Tuesdays and Thurs- days as required
	Ystrad	3—4	M.	
	Trealaw	5—7	M.	
	Ynyshir	8—9	M.	
	Ferndale	10—11	M.	
Orthopaedic. (*Special Clinic attended by Orthopaedic Consultant).	Treorchy	1—2	A.	{ As required *Special Clinic second Wednesday in each calendar month
	Ystrad	3—4		
	Trealaw	5—8		
	Ferndale	9—11		
	*Trealaw	Whole District		
Ultra Violet Light Treatment.	Trealaw	Whole District		As required
Medical Inspection of School Children.	Trealaw	1—7	M.	Alternate Saturdays do.
	Ynyshir	8—11	M.	
Treatment of Minor Ailments.	Treorchy	1—2	M.	Mon., Fridays
	Ystrad	3—5	M.	Thurs., Saturdays
	Trealaw	6—8	M.	Mon., Fridays
	Ynyshir	9	M.	Mon., Wednesday
	Ferndale	10—11	M.	Tuesdays, Fridays

HOSPITALS.

The following is a brief summary of the normal accommodation at the various hospitals in the district apart from the provision available for infectious diseases at the isolation hospitals administered by the Council.

INSTITUTION	No. of Beds			
	For Adults		Child- ren	Total
	Males	Fe- males		
Llwynypia Hospital (Administered by the Glamorgan County Council)				
Accommodation—				
General Cases 146				
Ear, Nose and Throat Cases 14				
Maternity Cases 22				
182	60	90	32	182
Treherbert Hospital (Voluntary) ...	12	12	2	26
Pentwyn Hospital (Voluntary)	11	11	2	24
Porth & District Hospital (Voluntary) ...	44	28	18	90
	127	141	54	322

Approximately one-half of the beds at the Llwynypia Hospital were available for Rhondda residents, so that the total number of beds available in the district represented a proportion of 2 per 1,000 of the population, and the majority of these beds were utilised for the treatment of surgical conditions.

Many Rhondda residents obtained treatment at the Cardiff Royal Infirmary, whilst children requiring in-patient treatment under the Council's orthopaedic scheme were admitted to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

TYNTYLA ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The accommodation provided for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases at the above Hospital remained unaltered during 1945.

The following summary gives the number of cases admitted for each disease as specified at the time of admission and the number of deaths and fatality rates in each group as thus classified:—

	No. of Cases admitted	No. of Deaths	Mortality per cent.
Diphtheria	80	4	5.0
Scarlet Fever	257	1	0.39
Cerebro-spinal Fever	20	6	30.0
Puerperal Sepsis or Pyrexia	15	—	—
Dysentery	6	—	—
Erysipelas	5	—	—
Measles	4	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—
Enteric Fever	2	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—
Pemphigus	3	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—
Scabies	8	—	—
Impetigo	8	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	—
	<hr/> 412 <hr/>	<hr/> 11 <hr/>	<hr/> 2.67 <hr/>

Of the 80 cases admitted as suffering from diphtheria, 46 or 57.5 per cent. showed evidence of diphtheritic infection by the application of bacteriological methods, and in the remaining 34 or 42.5 per cent. the diagnosis was not confirmed bacteriologically. It is also interesting to note that of the 46 cases from whom diphtheria bacilli were isolated, the “gravis” type was isolated in 29 instances, the “intermedius” type in 6 cases and the “mitis” type in 9 instances; no death occurred amongst the patients infected with the “intermedius” type, whilst 3 deaths and one death occurred amongst those infected with the “gravis” and “mitis” types, respectively. In two cases, both of which recovered, the types of diphtheria bacilli present were not specified in the reports received from the laboratory.

Amongst the 20 cases, presumed to be suffering from cerebro-spinal fever when admitted, in only one instance was the diagnosis confirmed by the isolation of meningococci in the cerebro-spinal fluid and this patient recovered; in three other patients, one of whom died, the character of the cerebro-spinal fluids indicated probable meningococcal infections, so that of the 20 cases admitted, only 4 were finally regarded as suffering from cerebro-spinal fever. Of the remaining 16 cases there was no confirmatory evidence of meningitis in 10 cases, one of whom died from gastro-enteritis; two patients were suffering from tubercular meningitis and in these the illnesses ended fatally; one was found to be suffering from influenzal meningitis which proved fatal, one patient was suffering from abscess of the brain which also ended fatally; one was diagnosed as suffering from a benign type of meningitis, and the remaining case was diagnosed as suffering from haemorrhage into the tissues surrounding the brain.

The number of patients admitted from each of the eleven wards in the district is shown in the following table :—

Disease	Total Cases Ad- mitted	Ward										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Diphtheria ...	80	6	2	—	5	14	10	27	1	7	5	3
Scarlet Fever ...	257	34	26	39	26	38	31	11	22	18	6	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	15	—	2	—	—	1	4	3	4	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	20	3	—	2	—	6	3	2	2	—	1	1
Dysentery ...	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	5	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pemphigus ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ophthalmia												
Neonatorum ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ...	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—
Impetigo ...	8	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	412	45	31	51	32	66	49	50	32	26	18	12

The average period of detention of the recovered cases of diphtheria was 46.6 days, and of the recovered cases of scarlet fever 28.2 days.

The following table gives a summary of the expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital during 1945, and the rate per patient per week amounted to £6 2s. 6d. excluding, and £6 17s. 10d. including, general repairs, etc.

TYNTYLA ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	5,940	14	7
Superannuation	491	8	11
National Insurance Contributions	123	5	0
Milk	466	4	0
Eggs	32	0	6
Fish	85	5	4
Vegetables and Fruit	261	15	9
Meat	394	8	2
Groceries	577	4	7
Bread	68	18	2
Drysaltery (Soap, Polishes, etc.)	87	4	8
Brushes, etc.	11	0	0
Crockery, Drapery, etc.	48	16	2
Furniture, Repairs and Ironmongery	5	11	1
Stimulants, Brandy, etc.	3	0	0
Drugs, Instruments, etc.	517	13	7
Gas	126	6	4
Electricity	110	3	4

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Water	91	18	8
Gas, Water and Electricity Repairs or Renewals	62	5	8
Fuel	817	11	1
Advertisements	17	11	3
Stationery, Printing, etc.	38	8	2
Postages, Fares, Carriage	20	0	7
Telephone Charges	59	8	11
Insurance	94	1	5
General District Rates	635	17	0
Garden Requisites	6	16	2
Chimney Sweeping	8	13	9
Ambulance Upkeep	154	5	4
Machinery Repairs and Renewals	31	1	7
Sundries	7	12	7
	11,396	12	4
General Repairs	173	11	11
Furniture Repairs	191	12	7
Boiler Repairs	6	6	4
Calorifier Repairs	7	0	1
Replacement of Equipment	878	3	7
Air Raid Precautions	171	0	7
	£12,824	7	5

PENRRHYS (SMALL POX) HOSPITAL.

This hospital has accommodation for fourteen beds and is adapted for the treatment of persons suffering from small-pox, but no cases of this disease were admitted during 1945.

The cost of maintaining the hospital in a state fit for the reception of cases during the year amounted to £184 8s. 0d., the chief items of expenditure being £59 8s. 0d. in respect of rates, £59 18s. 0d., on wages, and £20 12s. 9d. for fuel.

RHEUMATISM CLINIC.

During the year reports were submitted on the prevalence of rheumatism and allied diseases amongst the population of the district and on the provision of facilities for the treatment of such conditions. After due consideration of these reports the Council decided to utilise some of the accommodation available at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, Treallaw, for the treatment of Rhondda residents suffering from these diseases.

The forms of treatment, which were proposed to be made available, included diathermy, infra-red and ultra-violet radiations, galvanism, faradism, radiant heat, paraffin wax applications, massage and remedial exercises, and by the end of the year the scheme had proceeded to the stage of issuing tender forms for additional equipment and for the installation of X-ray apparatus and dark-room accessories.

WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

Despite repeated efforts to secure greater use of the war-time nurseries established at Preswylfa, Penygraig, and Darran Park, Ferndale, the numbers of children attending these nurseries continued to diminish and, on the instruction of the Welsh Board of Health, the nurseries were finally closed in March, 1945.

In accounting for the comparatively small number of children which attended the nurseries, it should be realised that the care of children over three years of age was also undertaken in the nursery classes of the Infants' Departments of the schools in the district and, also, there was comparatively little employment available for mothers in factories in the vicinity of their homes; the bulk of the employment available was in factories situated outside the district so that the mothers employed thereat had to

be away from home for a considerable portion of the day, often extending to ten or twelve hours, and such mothers frequently made arrangements with relatives or friends for the care of their children during their absence.

Though the nurseries did not prove successful from the point of view of enabling more mothers to enter war-time employment, it is satisfactory to note that the children, whose ages ranged between nine months and three years, greatly benefited from the attention given by the staff at the nurseries and, almost without exception, showed marked progress or improvement both in their physical condition and in their social development. The parents were also highly appreciative of the facilities and care provided for their children at the nurseries and expressed their sincere disappointment when the nurseries were closed.

The nurseries were closed on the 24th March, and a table is appended giving details of the numbers of children on the registers and the average daily attendances from the beginning of the year until the date of closure.

Nursery	Number on Register						Average daily attendance
	January, 1945			24th March, 1945			
	Under 2 yrs.	Over 2 yrs.	Total	Under 2 yrs.	Over 2 yrs.	Total	
Penygraig ...	2	18	20	3	13	16	10.6
Ferndale ...	4	16	20	4	13	17	11.0
	6	34	40	7	26	33	21.6

The equipment available at the Nurseries was disposed of to Council Departments and to the public in accordance with circulars issued by the Government.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The authority continued to contribute to the Central Council for Health Education an annual amount based on the population of the area. The Central Council announced that their increased income allowed them to extend their activities, among other facilities offered to contributing authorities being the services of twelve whole-time area representatives and a panel of expert lecturers.

The austere travel conditions and the pre-occupation of the local population with other matters made it difficult to embark upon any ambitious scheme of health education during the year, but it is hoped that, as conditions improve, more time can be spent on the education of the public in health matters. A few short films have been shown in local cinemas, stressing the need of adequate clothing, correct feeding, proper sleep and other essentials of healthy living, but these films have been sponsored centrally rather than locally.

The principles of self-hygiene and clean living are taught in schools, and form a valuable method of training future citizens. The sanitary inspectors and health visitors also do much valuable work in disseminating information and in giving verbal advice and practical demonstrations.

SECTION III.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

INFANT MORTALITY.

	1945.	Average for ten years 1935-1944
Rhondda, per 1,000 births	53	63
126 Great Towns	54	59
England and Wales	46	54

The number of live births registered as belonging to the Rhondda Urban District during 1945 was 2,019, and the number of deaths of children under one year of age was 108, giving an infantile mortality rate of 53 per 1,000 live births; this rate was 10 per 1,000 lower than the annual average in the preceding ten years and exceeded the lowest figure hitherto recorded for the district in 1944 by 2 per 1,000.

Reference to Table IV. in the Appendix shows that 61 of the total of 108 deaths occurred during the first month of life, equivalent to a neo-natal mortality rate of 30.2 per 1,000 live births and representing 56.5 per cent. of the total deaths of children under one year old.

Amongst the various causes of death, as certified in the death returns, prematurity was the cause of 34 deaths during the year, whilst 18 deaths were certified as due to gastro-intestinal infections. The acute respiratory diseases—bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and primary pneumonia—were the cause of 13 deaths and of the notifiable infectious diseases, measles caused one death.

The list of causes of death given in Table IV. shows that a large proportion of the deaths are preventable by the application of greater care in the neo-natal period, and by the adoption of suitable measures to reduce the incidence of intestinal and respiratory infections.

The infantile mortality rates in the eleven wards comprising the district varied between a maximum of 150 per 1,000 live births in Ward 2 and a minimum of 32 per 1,000 live births in Ward 9.

The appended table gives a summary of the information reported by the health visitors in reference to 108 infantile deaths and 74 still-births which occurred during the year.

Table giving in detail the information obtained by the Health Visitors concerning deaths of 108 children under one year and 74 children born dead.

				Deaths of of children under one.		Still-births.	
				Total Number	Per cent. of Total Cases.	Total Number	Per cent. of Total Cases.
Sex	{	Male	.....	63	58	41	55
		Female	.....	45	42	33	45
Ages at Death	{	0—12 hours	.....	13	12		
		12—24 hours	.....	4	4		
		1— 7 days	.....	25	23		
		1— 4 weeks	.....	27	25		
		1— 2 months	.....	9	8		
		2— 3 months	.....	4	4		
		3— 4 months	.....	7	6		
		4— 5 months	.....	5	5		
		5— 6 months	.....	4	4		
		6— 7 months	.....	3	3		
		7— 8 months	.....	4	4		
		8— 9 months	.....	—	—	
		9—10 months	.....	2	2		
Maturity	{	10—11 months	.....	—	—	
		11—12 months	.....	1	1		
	{	Mature	.....	63	58	48	65
		Premature	.....	45	42	26	35
Insured		.....	.....	—	—
Not well from birth		.....	.....	43	40		
Previously visited by Health Visitor....		.....	.....	39	36		
Separated from Mother		.....	.....	14	13		
Breast fed		.....	.....	33	31		
Partly breast fed and partly otherwise		.....	.....	19	18		
Bottle fed		.....	.....	39	36		
Spoon fed		.....	.....	4	4		
Unfed		.....	.....	13	12		
Bottle used	{	Boat-shaped	.....	58	54		
		Tube	.....	—	—	
		Boat-shaped and tube	.....	—	—	
		Cows'	.....	5	5		
Milk	{	Goats'	.....	—	—	
		Condensed	.....	2	2		
		Dried	.....	50	46		
Patent Foods		.....	.....	5	5		
Abnormal number of flies in house		.....	.....	—	—
Insanitary condition of house		.....	.....	—	—
Overcrowding		.....	.....	2	2		
Previous deaths—							
1 child under one year of age				14	13	14	19
2 children under one year of age				1	1	2	3
3 children under one year of age				—	—	—	—
4 or more children do. do.				—	—	—	—
Total number with previous deaths of infants under one year				15	14	16	22
Number with 1 previous still-birth				10	9	7	9
Number with 2 previous still-births				—	—	6	8
Number with 3 previous still-births				—	—	—	—
Number with 4 or more still-births				—	—	6	8
Total number with previous still-births				10	9	19	26
Abnormal condition of mother				24	22	31	42
Difficult birth				14	13	11	15
Illegitimate				4	4	1	1

Premature Births.—The number of premature babies, as defined by a weight of $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds or less at birth, notified by midwives during the year was 71, of which 43 occurred at domiciliary confinements, and the remaining 28 occurred in hospitals. Two of the babies born at their homes were removed to hospital but one, weighing less than two pounds, died soon after admission.

The following summary gives particulars relating to the premature births :—

Weight at birth in lbs.	BORN AT HOME						BORN AT HOSPITALS		
	Nursed at home			Removed to hospital					
	Died			Died			Died		
	No.	in 24 hours	in 1-28 days	No.	in 24 hours	in 1-28 days	No.	in 24 hours	in 1-28 days
$4\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$	24	—	2	1	—	—	13	—	—
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$	13	1	1	—	—	—	11	—	1
$2\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	1
under $2\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—
	41	2	4	2	1	—	28	2	2

Health Visiting.—The following information relates to the activities of the health visitors in the interests of infant welfare during 1945 :—

Visits to children	}	First visits	.....	.....	2,001
under one year		Total visits	.....	.....	16,652
Investigations of still births			.....	.....	74
Investigations of deaths of infants			.....	.....	120
Visits to children, 1-5 years			.....	.....	15,257
Ophthalmia	}	First visits	.....	.....	4
Neonatorum		Total visits	.....	.....	17

Each health visitor also attended at the child welfare clinics on at least one day a week when the mothers and babies from her ward were in attendance.

The health visitors continued to give special attention to the eradication of infestation amongst children of pre-school age, and during the year 1,323 metal nit combs were distributed and sold at cost price to parents by and on the recommendation of the health visitors.

The summarised records of the health visitors showed that 56.5 per cent. of the babies born in the area during the year were breast-fed and an additional 14.2 per cent. were partially breast-fed; the proportion of infantile deaths amongst babies who were entirely breast-fed was equivalent to 31 per cent., and that amongst the partially breast-fed 18 per cent. The number of infantile deaths amongst the artificially fed babies represented 36 per cent. of the infantile deaths, and in this connection it may be noted that amongst the entirely bottle-fed only boat-shaped bottles were used.

WELFARE CENTRES.

The total number of child welfare sessions held at the Centres at Ynyswen (Treorchy), Ystrad, Trealaw, Ynyshir and Ferndale respectively during the year under review was 900 and the average attendance of children under five years of age was 26 per session.

The number of babies under one year old who made their first visit to the clinics during the year was 1,883, representing 93.3 per cent. of the total births, whilst 2,494 children between one and five years of age also attended.

The total number of attendances amounted to 19,036, of which 15,958 were of babies under one year and 3,078 were of children between one and five years.

Though no special post-natal clinics have been established in the area, 1,278 nursing mothers, or mothers who had recently been confined, attended for the purpose of obtaining advice regarding their post-natal conditions.

Dental Treatment.—As the result of advice given at the welfare centres 67 children under five years of age received dental treatment at the Council's dental clinics and nitrous oxide anaesthesia was administered to 49 children for the purpose of dental extractions.

Similarly, 139 nursing mothers were treated at the dental clinics and paid 415 visits; on 99 occasions general anaesthesia was applied for the extraction of teeth.

The provision of artificial dentures continued to be available to nursing mothers who received dental treatment at the clinics, 10 complete sets and 4 partial sets being supplied at a total (net) cost of £19 18s. 6d.

Orthopaedic Treatment.—During the year under review 167 children under five years of age were examined by Mr. N. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., the Council's Orthopaedic Consultant, and the following is a classification of the cases seen by him :—

(a) Primary Cases—				
Talipes (Club Foot)	.....	.....	.....	16
Torticollis	.....	.....	.....	1
Osteomyelitis	.....	.....	.....	1
Bow legs and knock-knees	.....	.....	.....	28
Pes Cavus	.....	.....	.....	2
Pes Valgus	.....	.....	.....	10
Thigh deformities	.....	.....	.....	4
Paralysis	.....	.....	.....	7
Congenital dislocation of hip	.....	.....	.....	3
Spinal curvature	.....	.....	.....	2
Deformed toes	.....	.....	.....	2
Other defects	.....	.....	.....	5
				—
				81
(b) Re-examinations	.....	.....	.....	86
Total examinations and re-examinations	.....			167

As a result of the above examinations, 23 children were admitted to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, for in-patient treatment.

SUPERVISION OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

During the year under review nine sessions weekly were devoted to the routine supervision of expectant mothers at the welfare centres, and these sessions were presided over by the lady assistant medical officers who were assisted by the health visitors and midwives.

The total number of mothers who attended these ante-natal clinics during the year amounted to 2,197, comprising 1,798 new mothers and 399 mothers who had been attending during the previous year; the average number of mothers attending per session was 19. In addition to the routine medical examinations of the mothers and the imparting of advice, the simpler medicaments for the treatment of anaemia, calcium and vitamin deficiencies, etc., were issued on the recommendation of the medical officers.

In addition to the routine ante-natal clinics, as described above, special ante-natal clinics presided over by Dr. R. G. Maliphant, whose services were available in a consultant capacity, were held on 29 occasions for the examination of expectant mothers in respect of whom special advice was considered desirable; these mothers were referred from the routine ante-natal clinics, but in a few instances the mothers were examined at the request of the private medical attendants. The number of mothers who attended these special ante-natal clinics during the year was 364, of whom 348 attended for the first time during 1945. The total number of visits made to these clinics was 521 and the average attendance per session was 18.

The principal causes in respect of which expectant mothers were referred to Dr. Maliphant for special advice were :—

Abnormal presentation	.....	.....	.....	56
Disproportion	.....	.....	.....	55
Toxaemia	.....	.....	.....	51
Heart Disease	.....	.....	.....	28
Hypertension	.....	.....	.....	26
Anaemia	.....	.....	.....	24
Elderly primipara	.....	.....	.....	22
Multiple pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	15
Irregular haemorrhage	.....	.....	.....	14
Previous obstetric history	.....	.....	.....	12

The number of mothers admitted to the Maternity Department at the Llwynypia Hospital was 310, of whom 108 were admitted after examination by Dr. Maliphant, 73 at the request of the medical officers at the routine ante-natal clinics, 84 at the request of medical practitioners in the district and 45 cases on account of unsatisfactory circumstances in the homes. In addition to the above, 47 Rhondda mothers were confined at the Central Homes, Pontypridd, admission being sought on account of unsatisfactory home conditions.

Dental Treatment.—During 1945, a total of 255 expectant mothers received dental treatment at the hands of the Council's dental surgeons, and general anaesthetics were administered for the purpose of dental extraction on 288 occasions.

Artificial dentures were provided free of cost to three expectant mothers, either full or partial sets being supplied according to the mother's needs; the net cost to the Council in respect of this service was £5 12s. 0d. after accounting for the sum of £1 13s. 0d. received in part payment.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEDICINAL FOODS.

Milk below Cost or Free.—The scheme for the provision of liquid milk to expectant and nursing mothers and of liquid or “National” dried milk to children under five years on payment of 2d. per pint for liquid milk or 1s. 2d. per lb. for the dried milk was administered through the local Food Offices ; the conditions pertaining to the scheme enabled families whose incomes were below those specified in a prescribed scale to obtain the liquid milk or dried milk free up to a quantity of one pint of milk or its equivalent of dried milk per day in respect of each person entitled to this relief.

The issue of the dried milk under the above arrangements was carried out at the Council’s Welfare Centres, and the Council also provided supplementary supplies of dried milk in those cases where the daily quantity of one pint per person per day granted by the Ministry of Food was considered, on medical grounds, to be insufficient. The terms on which these supplementary supplies were issued were based on the same scale of income as that prescribed by the Ministry of Food, and the cost of the dried milk thus supplied by the Council amounted to £197.

Sale of Dried Milk.—The Council also continued the sale of certain brands of dried milks at cost price at the Welfare Centres, the mothers being permitted to buy such brands for the feeding of their babies after consultation or on the recommendation of the medical officers at the centres. The total value of the dried milk disposed of at such sales amounted to £5,361.

Vitamin Supplements.—The staff of the Department, especially the midwives, health visitors, and medical officers at the clinics, co-operated with the Ministry of Food’s officers in advising expectant and nursing mothers to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Ministry for the supply of vitamin supplements either free of cost

or at reduced payments. The distribution of these vitamins was undertaken at a number of convenient centres, including the five child welfare centres, scattered throughout the district.

HOME AND DOMESTIC HELP SCHEMES.

The arrangements made by the Council in 1944 for the employment of full-time Home Helps to attend at the homes of women during confinement were continued during the year under review.

Early in 1945 the Council received and considered Circular 179/44 of the Ministry of Health regarding the establishment of a scheme for the provision of domestic help in accordance with Defence Regulation 68E. The Circular stated that the Government were concerned with the position of persons who were sick or infirm and were unable to obtain help and gave the following illustrations of the types of cases in which it was considered that help should be given by local authorities.

- (a) where the housewife falls sick or must have an operation.
- (b) where the wife is suddenly called away to see her husband in hospital and arrangements have to be made to look after the children.
- (c) with elderly people who are infirm, or one of whom suddenly falls ill.
- (d) where several members are ill at the same time, e.g., during an influenza epidemic.

The Ministry of Health undertook to re-imburse the reasonable expense incurred by local authorities in administering the Domestic Help Scheme, subject to the keeping of proper records, etc., and to the exclusion of expenditure in connection with the provision of home help for maternity cases.

Having satisfied themselves as to the need for the provision of domestic help in the district, the Council decided to formulate a scheme under Defence Regulation 68E and that the staffs under the Home Help and Domestic Help Schemes should be interchangeable so as to enable the provision of assistance to the maximum extent rendered possible by the combined staff and to reduce unnecessary cost through the payment of wages to full-time home helps during any period when their services would not be required for maternity cases.

The domestic helpers are only paid for time actually worked and there is no guarantee of employment nor payment of a retaining fee.

The liability for the payment of fees by the householders concerned is determined by a scale of income, the same scale being applicable to both the Home Help and Domestic Help Schemes.

At the end of 1945 the combined staff employed consisted of 5 full-time home helps and 9 part-time domestic helpers and the following summary gives details of the 86 cases in which assistance was given during the year.

Ward	No. of Cases Assisted			Fees claimed from Householders		
	Total	Maternity	Other			
1	12	11	1	£	s.	d.
2	12	10	2	21	0	0
3	4	2	2	6	0	0
4	1	1	—	3	0	0
5	10	9	1	—	—	—
6	8	7	1	11	0	0
7	2	2	—	6	13	2
8	4	4	—	—	—	—
9	11	11	—	3	0	0
10	13	13	—	3	0	0
11	9	9	—	6	0	0
				10	10	0
	86	79	7	70	3	2

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise in the district during the year amounted to 44, of whom 30 were whole-time midwives employed by the Council, 7 were midwives in private practice and 7 were employed as midwives in the local hospitals.

The number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives during the year amounted to 1,685, including 1,511 attended by municipal midwives and 174 by private midwives.

The appended table gives a summary of the cases in respect of which medical aid was summoned by midwives in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

Record of sending for Medical Help, 1945.

Reasons stated for seeking assistance.	Day.	Night.	WARDS											Total.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Prolonged labour	37	35	5	7	3	5	16	4	6	8	7	5	6	72
Obstructed labour	2	4	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Ruptured perineum	83	38	10	11	9	11	22	15	8	4	5	4	22	121
Abortion or threatened abortion	53	42	3	2	6	7	24	14	12	6	8	9	4	95
Ante-partum haemorrhage ...	11	5	—	—	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	16
Post-partum haemorrhage ...	5	6	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	11
Pyrexia	27	5	—	4	3	2	3	4	1	6	4	2	3	32
Albuminuria	15	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	15
Adherent placenta or membranes	10	7	—	—	1	—	1	4	2	1	3	1	4	17
Oedema	9	1	3	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	10
Malpresentation	14	8	3	2	2	—	5	3	2	—	1	2	2	22
Inertia	5	11	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	9	16
Disproportion	4	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	5
Eclampsia	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Haemorrhage	5	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	7
Other complications during pregnancy or labour	5	2	—	2	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	7
Collapse or condition of mother	47	16	2	7	5	1	12	4	8	5	8	5	6	63
Rash	14	1	—	1	—	2	5	2	2	—	2	—	1	15
Twins	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Inflammation of, or discharge from baby's eyes	40	3	4	3	1	9	9	7	3	4	1	2	—	43
Feebleness of infant	42	7	2	3	1	3	6	13	4	4	2	3	8	49
Prematurity	16	4	4	—	3	—	2	1	1	3	3	—	3	20
Malformation	6	6	1	1	—	2	4	—	1	1	—	1	1	12
Other abnormalities or complications in case of child ...	17	8	1	1	1	2	4	3	1	1	3	3	5	25
	470	215	47	49	38	53	130	82	57	48	55	43	83	685

The following notifications, in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board, were also received from the midwives during the year under review :—

Substitution of artificial feeding	.....	83
Death of child	.....	5
Delivery of still-birth without attendance of medical practitioner	.....	19
Liability to be a source of infection	.....	4

Inspection of Midwives.—The routine inspection of midwives was undertaken by Dr. Gwladys D. Davies, Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. Each midwife was visited at intervals of approximately three months and special visits were made whenever necessary, especially after the receipt of notifications of cases of puerperal pyrexia.

Compensatory Payments for the loss of Midwifery Fees.—Compensatory payments made during the year to private midwives in respect of mothers removed to hospital for confinement amounted to £8 5s. 0d. in respect of 11 cases at the rate of 15/- per case.

Payment of Medical Practitioners' Fees.—The fees paid to medical practitioners in the district during 1945 in respect of services rendered by them in response to calls for medical aid received from midwives amounted to £288 6s. 6d. In cases where the income of the patient's family was in excess of the prescribed scale, steps were taken to recover the fee claimed by the doctor and the amount thus recovered during the year amounted to £25 14s. 0d.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—The staff of the Council's Midwifery Service during the year consisted of 30 whole-time midwives, including three sister midwives and 9 other midwives qualified to administer nitrous oxide

analgesia in accordance with the advisory memorandum of the Central Midwives Board, distributed throughout the area as shown below :—

			Number of Midwives		Sister Midwives
Wards 1 and 2	.....	.....	6	}	1
Wards 3 and 4	.....	.....	3		
Wards 5, 6 and 7	.....	.....	8	.....	1
Wards 8 and 9	.....	.....	6	}	1
Wards 10 and 11	.....	.....	4		

The number of births attended by the municipal midwives in the course of the year amounted to 1,433 and represented 84 per cent. of all the domiciliary confinements in the area as compared with a corresponding proportion of 87 per cent. for the previous year.

The appended statement gives the ward distribution and certain other details of the cases completed by the Council's midwives during the year, the total amount of fees collected, viz., £1,594 1s. 0d. being £177 1s. 6d. less than the corresponding amount for the previous year.

Ward	Total Completed Cases	Complete Domiciliary Confinements attended	Ante-natal attendance only	Abortions
1	..... 173	..... 170	..... —	3
2	..... 148	..... 141	..... 3	4
3	..... 109	..... 100	..... 5	4
4	..... 121	..... 113	..... 3	5
5	..... 122	..... 107	..... 1	14
6	..... 183	..... 167	..... 1	15
7	..... 149	..... 144	..... 1	4
8	..... 178	..... 169	..... 1	8
9	..... 148	..... 133	..... 6	9
10	..... 103	..... 99	..... —	4
11	..... 105	..... 90	..... 13	2
Totals	..... 1,539	..... 1,433	..... 34	72

	£	s.	d.
Full value of services indicated above, calculated in accordance with the prescribed scale of fees	2,194	12	6
Amount remitted by Council in necessitous cases	571	10	0
Amount of fees payable by patients or persons responsible for their maintenance	1,623	2	6
Amount of fees actually collected	1,594	1	0
Fees outstanding at end of year	29	1	6

Gas-air analgesia was administered by the three sister midwives to 542 women in labour during the year, the necessary medical certificates having been issued in accordance with the advisory memorandum of the Central Midwives Board.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Total number of deaths	8
Death-rate per 1,000 live births	3.96
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	2
Death-rate per 1,000 live births	0.99
Deaths from other Puerperal causes	6
Death-rate per 1,000 live births	2.97

The number of deaths certified as due to conditions peculiar to pregnancy or child birth during the year amounted to 8, giving a maternal mortality rate of 3.96 per 1,000 live births allotted to the district; the mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births was 3.34.

The two deaths from sepsis ensued after the occurrence of abortions in approximately the twelfth and sixteenth weeks of the pregnancies. Both patients were admitted to a local hospital and it was suspected that the abortions were self-induced in both instances.

Of the six deaths from other puerperal causes two were certified as due to acute haemorrhage and shock, respectively, following miscarriages which occurred during the sixteenth week of the pregnancies ; it is possible that one of these deaths might have been prevented if the patient had been removed to hospital for treatment. Two other deaths, certified as due to obstetric shock following prolonged labour and obstetric shock following an operation after attempted delivery by the application of instruments respectively, might possibly have been prevented if admission to hospital had been arranged earlier in the course of the confinements. One death was caused by paralytic ileus following a caesarean operation and the problem of the prevention of such occurrences has not yet been solved, whilst the remaining death occurred in the fifth month of the pregnancy of a mother who was suffering from chronic nephritis.

Three of these six mothers had not attended the ante-natal clinics ; of the three who had attended the ante-natal clinics, the caesarean operation had been recommended prior to admission to hospital, whilst in the other two instances the conditions which actually occurred at the confinements could not be foretold prior to the onset of the labours, and no unusual difficulties had been anticipated.

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC.

Birth Control Clinics continued to be held at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw, on alternate Thursday afternoons during 1945 under the immediate supervision of Dr. Sybil Morgan, who was engaged in a part - time capacity. The number of attendances during the year amounted to 531, including 94 new cases and 437 re-visits, and the total represented an average of 20 attendances for each of the 26 sessions held during the year. Of the 94

new patients who attended, 19 were regarded as “necessitous” and were therefore allowed to receive contraceptive appliances free of cost, while in the remaining 75 cases appliances were supplied at cost price. The consultations and other facilities at these clinics are available only for mothers who are recommended by the medical officers at the ante-natal clinics or by Dr. R. G. Maliphant, and the following is a summary of the principal conditions which called for such recommendations during the year :—

Severe Anaemia	.....	.....	.....	10
Debility	.....	.....	.....	16
Frequent pregnancies	.....	.....	.....	20
Bad obstetric history	.....	.....	.....	15
Heart trouble	.....	.....	.....	9
Kidney trouble	.....	.....	.....	15
Chest trouble	.....	.....	.....	6
Rheumatism	.....	.....	.....	1
Other causes	.....	.....	.....	2

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

	1st Jan., 1945	31st Dec., 1945
No. of Foster Parents registered	2	3
No. of Children registered	2	3

Two new cases were registered during the year under the Child Life Protection Clauses of the Public Health Act, 1936, and one of these cases was removed from the register. The case was brought to the attention of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the child was restored to its mother. At the end of the year, three children and three foster-parents were under supervision. The Council's Supervising Health Visitor, in her

capacity as Child Protection Visitor, paid 28 visits of inspection to the homes of the above-mentioned children and reported that all the children appeared to be well cared for and happy, with the exception of the child referred to as having been returned to its mother. Investigations were also made in respect of fourteen other children, but it was found that the circumstances in these cases were not such as to require formal notification to the local authority.

No notification was received under the Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939, that any person other than a registered adoption society or a local authority had taken part in any arrangements for placing a child under the age of nine years in the care of a person who is not the parent or guardian or a relative of the child.

SECTION IV.

Sanitary Conditions

WATER SUPPLY.

The public water supply of the district is derived from two main systems of supply, namely, that controlled by the Council and the other controlled by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board.

The area of the former supply covers approximately the upper two thirds of the Rhondda Fawr Valley, with the exception of approximately 700 houses in Cwmparc, and some small private water supplies to isolated farms and groups of houses. According to information received from Mr. Elwyn Jones, the Council's Water Engineer, the daily consumption per head of the population residing within the area of this supply was 34.5 gallons, of which 2.1 gallons per head per day was allocated for trade purposes.

During the year 32 samples were obtained from the three principal intakes and from the impounding reservoir (Llynfawr) and submitted to bacteriological analysis; of these, 4 samples obtained from the intakes were reported upon as being contaminated and 4 additional samples also obtained from the intakes were classified as being of doubtful bacterial purity.

Of ten samples obtained from the service tank, none was reported upon as being contaminated but one was regarded as being of doubtful bacterial purity.

The portion of the district embraced within the area of supply of the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board includes the Rhondda Fach Valley, the lower third of the Rhondda Fawr Valley and the portion of the Rhondda Valley from Porth to the boundary of the district at Trehafod. The quantity and quality of the water obtained from this supply continued to be satisfactory and no complaints, apart from those caused by occasional leakages from branch mains or service pipes, were received from the consumers. The reports on the analysis of samples of water obtained from this supply indicated that the water was adequately treated at the Board's Waterworks which are situated at the upper end of the Rhondda Fach Valley.

During the year reports on the analysis of 18 samples of untreated water were received and, of these, 4 were regarded as being of doubtful bacterial purity and 2 were reported upon as being contaminated; of 20 samples of treated water taken prior to entry into the water mains none was reported upon as being of doubtful purity or contaminated. The chemical examinations of samples of untreated water indicated slight acidity, but the treated waters gave a slightly alkaline reaction, thus reducing the risk of any plumb-solvent action.

In the whole district the number of houses and their population supplied from public water mains direct to the houses were 27,724, and 112,005 respectively, and the number of houses and population supplied from public water mains by means of stand-pipes were 6 and 25 respectively.

In addition to the two public water supplies described above there were 75 private supplies serving approximately 1,058 houses. The majority of these private supplies provided water for isolated farms, thirty in number, single houses situated on the slopes of the mountains or small groups of houses, which, for some reason, had not been connected to the water mains.

The principal private supplies which serve fairly large numbers of houses are as follows:—

- (a) a water supply controlled by the Ocean Coal Company, serving 697 houses at Cwmparc ;
- (b) a group of 130 houses at Pontygwaith which obtain water from a supply controlled by the Pontygwaith Water Company ;
- (c) a group of 33 houses in Gynor Place, Ynyshir, which obtain their water supply from a privately-owned source nearby ;
- (d) another group of 29 houses at the lower end of Pontygwaith which obtain their water supply from a reservoir constructed by the Fernvale Brewery Company ; and
- (e) 23 houses at Greenmeadow, Penrhiwfer, which obtain their water supply from a reservoir which is under the control of representatives of the local inhabitants.

Apart from the Cwmparc water supply, which is partly obtained from surface water collected from a large isolated gathering ground, the above supplies obtain their water from underground sources from which the water is collected into reservoirs of varying dimensions. These supplies are usually adequate for ordinary domestic purposes and the quality is fairly satisfactory, but, visits to the sources frequently indicate that the cleansing of the

reservoirs is carried out at irregular intervals and often in a perfunctory manner, whilst their structure, in some instances, is not sufficiently well maintained as to prevent access thereto of surface water which may be liable to pollution.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The public sewers in the district were maintained in an effective condition under the supervision of Mr. E. Taylor, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

During the course of the year 274 defective public sewers, formerly known as combined drains, serving 1,144 houses, were referred to Mr. Taylor for attention and in 16 instances involving 78 houses, the work was done after the service of statutory notices on the owners in accordance with the provisions of Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No material change was noticeable in the condition of the rivers and streams in the area which continue to be subject to pollution by effluents from collieries. Some of the streams in the district were also liable to obstruction by the deposition of household rubbish by householders; the district sanitary inspectors took the normal measures to prevent this practice.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of houses in the area unconnected with the sewerage system amounts to 113; these houses chiefly consisted of farm-houses or cottages situated on the hill-sides or small groups situated in such a position that connection with the nearest sewer was not possible.

The appended table, which is compiled from the reports submitted by the Sanitary Inspectors, indicates the extent and character of the means of excrement disposal in the Rhondda Urban District at the end of 1945 :—

No. of privies with fixed receptacles (middens, etc.)	.....	45
No. of privies with moveable receptacles	.....	31
No. of water closets (fresh water, cistern flushed)	.....	25,996
No. of water closets (waste water)	.....	—
No. of water closets (hand flushed)	.....	2,223

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

With the exception of the small portion of Gilfach Goch, which is situated in the Rhondda Urban District, the scavenging and collection of household refuse from the whole area was undertaken by direct labour under the control and supervision of Mr. E. Taylor, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor. The total cost of the collection of house refuse and its conveyance to the destructor or tips amounted during the year to £28,184, or an average of 19/7 per house.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The sanitary inspection of the area was carried out by nine sanitary inspectors under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health with the assistance of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the following is a summary of the information relating to the work done during the course of the year :—

Inspections under the Housing and Public Health Acts	.....	5,132
No. of houses served by defective public sewers (formerly combined drains)	.....	1,144
Cases of Infectious Diseases investigated	.....	471
Revisits to infected houses including Disin- fection	.....	824

Visits to :—

Unabated nuisances and unremedied defects	15,361
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk-shops	1,693
Slaughter-houses	821
Bakehouses	523
Common Lodging-houses	8
Ice-cream Vendors	115
Fried Fish Shops	293
New Buildings (Drains of)	1
Scavenging Depots	437
<i>Re</i> Waste Water	216
Factories	826
Back Lanes	1,690
Piggeries	359
Interviews	2,299
Overcrowding Surveys	53
<hr/>	
Total Inspections and Re-inspections	32,266
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House Inspection—

Preliminary Notices served	3,647
Warning Notices served	—
Statutory Notices served	1,840
Work done without Notice	1,343
Notices complied with—	
Preliminary	149
Statutory	740
New Buildings certified	—
Drain connections—	
No. of connections made	—
No. of Houses connected	—
Total Houses connected to 31st December, 1945	28,819
Total Houses unconnected to 31st December, 1945	113

Meat destroyed	lbs. 51,089
Meat offal destroyed	lbs. 58,657
Other Foods destroyed	lbs. 22,758

There were 3,647 informal notices and 1,840 statutory notices served in the course of the year in respect of nuisances, housing defects and other contraventions of bye-laws and during the same period nuisances were abated or repairs effected in 1,343 instances without the service of notices whilst 149 informal notices and 740 statutory notices were complied with. These figures include the work shown in the table on housing statistics.

Premises and Occupations controlled by Byelaws, Regulations or Orders.

The number of premises or occupations subject to control by byelaws, regulations or orders during the year was 186 and the following table gives a summary of such premises or occupations requiring periodical inspection :

Description	Sanitary Districts									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bakehouses ...	8	8	9	7	7	6	8	4	12	69
Cowsheds ...	2	2	2	2	2	1	5	4	3	23
Dairies and Milkshops	14	8	7	11	7	10	7	8	10	82
Common Lodging-houses ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Slaughter-houses ...	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	7
Offensive Trades ...	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
	25	20	24	20	17	18	20	16	26	186

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

At the end of the year only two common lodging-houses remained in the district; these were situated at 120 and 126 William Street, Ystrad, and had accommodation for 42 and 19 persons, respectively, making a total of 61 persons.

The District Sanitary Inspector made 8 visits to these houses and the premises were found to be conducted satisfactorily.

SHOPS.

Number of Shops in the district in 1944	.....	.....	1,698
New Shops established in 1945	.....	.....	54
Shops removed from Register in 1945	.....	.....	16
Net increase in Shops in 1945	.....	.....	38
Number of Shops in district in 1945	.....	.....	1,736
Number of Shops subject to a Local Closing Order			828
Number of Shops in which assistants are employed			745
Number of Shops exempted from Weekly Half-Holiday Order	.....	.....	829
Number of Shops exempted from Weekly Half-Holiday Order and in which assistants are employed	.....	.....	289
Number of assistants in exempted Shops	.....	.....	467
Number of Shops and other premises or businesses in which Young Persons are employed other than as Shop Assistants	.....	.....	477
Number of Young Persons employed other than as Shop Assistants	.....	.....	822
Legal Proceedings taken under Shops Acts during 1945	.....	.....	—

The total number of shops remaining on the Register at the end of 1945 amounted to 1,736, showing a net increase of 38 over the previous year.

In addition to the 2,062 assistants employed in the shops there were 822 persons under 18 years of age who, though not ordinarily classifiable as shop assistants, were employed in circumstances which rendered their conditions of service subject to the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934.

In the following table, which gives summarised information regarding the various classes of shops in the district, it will be seen that assistants were employed in 45 per cent. of the shops as compared with 44 per cent. in the previous year. The table also shows that 43 per cent. of the male assistants and 38 per cent. of the female assistants were under 18 years of age.

Report of Shops Inspectors for the Year 1945

TRADES	Cols.	1	New Businesses Registered during 1945		Number of Shops Closed during 1945.	Total Number of Shops.	Number of Shops in which Assistants are employed.	Number of Assistants employed				Weekly Half-Holiday							No. of Shops subject to Local Closing Orders.	Legal Action Taken.		
			Male					Female		Shops				Assistants								
			Under 18	Over 18				Mon-day	Thurs-day	Satur-day	Exempt	Mon-day	Tues-day	Wednes-day	Thurs-day	Fri-day	Satur-day					
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bazaars and Fancy Dealers	2	...	12	10	1	...	44	34	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...
Boot and Shoe Dealers	1	...	90	34	14	14	28	31	...	89	1	...	215	...	...	87	...	...	90	...
Butchers and Meat Purveyors	2	...	122	86	104	95	19	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	11	...	...	122	...
Chemists, Herbalists and Drug Stores	33	25	5	18	16	12	...	...	...	33	...	...	2	49	...	...	...	...
Confectioners and Bread Dealers	20	...	177	38	3	6	31	26	...	...	...	177	1	10	9	46	...	...	...	...
Dairy Produce and Milk Stores	3	...	17	7	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Drapers, Hosiers and Milliners	5	1	122	56	8	16	66	133	...	121	1	...	...	...	...	220	...	1	122	...
Fried Fish and Potato Shops	1	3	75	22	4	2	9	13	...	61	14	...	...	...	...	27	...	1	31	...
Furniture, Musical Instruments and Sewing Machine Shops	40	13	3	20	10	11	...	38	2	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	40	...
Greengrocers, Fruiterers and Florists	3	...	115	38	13	4	17	35	...	...	...	115	7	7	13	42	...	...	...	...
Grocers and Provision Dealers	3	1	222	147	160	205	115	271	...	221	1	...	...	...	...	739	...	12	222	...
Hairdressers and Barbers	2	...	77	32	11	7	18	17	...	74	3	...	...	...	1	46	...	6	77	...
Hardware, Chinaware, Paper, Paints and Oil Vendors	1	...	22	7	2	2	5	4	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	6	22	...
Ironmongers, Electrical and Gas Fittings	1	...	40	16	6	13	3	6	...	39	1	...	...	...	...	27	...	1	40	...
Newsagents, Tobacconists, Stationers	73	34	21	3	16	11	...	...	...	73	...	4	...	40	...	3	...	...
Photographers and Picture Framers	5	3	1	...	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...

FACTORIES.

The total number of premises in the district affected by the Factories Act, 1937, was 787, made up as follows :—

	Total	With Mechanical Power	Without Mechanical Power
Factories	..... 716	..... 334	..... 382
Building Operations	..... 2	..... 2 —
Engineering Construction — — —
Out-workers — — —
Bake-houses	..... 69	..... 38	..... 31
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	787	374	413
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The Sanitary Inspectors paid 489 visits to bake-houses and 955 visits to other premises embraced by the Act during the year.

The subjoined tables, including those prescribed by the Secretary of State, afford statistical information regarding the trades carried on at the premises to which the Act applies and the number of inspections made during the year.

No defects were recorded in bakehouses during the year, but one sanitary convenience was reported as defective in a factory. The defect was remedied without the necessity for the issue of notices.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

PREMISES. (1)	Number of		
	Inspec- tions. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories with mechanical power	489	—	—
Factories without mechanical power	385	—	—
Other premises	81	—	—
Totals ...	955	—	—

2. Defects found

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects			No. of Defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Defective Sanitary Convenience (S.7)	1	1	—	—

RETURN OF FACTORIES—IN WARDS

Description.	With Mechanical Power—in Wards											Without Mechanical Power—in Wards											Grand Total		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	Total
Artificial Flowers	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blacksmiths	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boot Repairs	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	1	...	4	27	5	6	3	5	4	2	3	2	3	2	...	...	37
Boot Makers	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bottling Stores	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brewery and Bottling	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Builders	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	14	...	2	3	7	2	6	3	4	5	3	...	...	42
Butchers' Small Goods	...	6	7	3	5	6	3	3	...	...	4	37	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
Cabinet Makers	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Carpenters	3	5	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	4	18	1	3	2	...	1	3	3	6	6	3	2	...	30
Cement Block Con- struction	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Clock & Watch Repairs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	4	...	14
Clothes Cleaner
Coach Building	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Coach Painting	1	...	...	...	...	...
Coffin Works
Council Yards	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cycle Repairs	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4
Dental Mechanics	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	12	2	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	11
Dressmakers	2	...	...	4	5	2	3	...	3	5	...	...	32
Electrical Stations	...	1	1	1	4	5	2	1	...	...	2	17	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Electrical Battery Charging	...	2	2	...	1	4	2	3	...	...	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return of Factories.—Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Printers	11	1	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	10
Pulverising Aluminium	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Quilting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rug & Basket Makers	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw Mills	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sculptors	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smokers' Requisites	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Smokers' Requisites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swiss Embroidery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinsmiths	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinsmiths	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Undertakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Undertakers	32	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upholsterers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...
Wagon Builders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wagon Builders	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterproof Cement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wireless Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wireless Repairs	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Woodworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodworkers	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Toy-makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing Trades	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hairdressers	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zip Fasteners	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Electro-Plating	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mosquito Nets	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Body Armour	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Body Armour	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Helmet Lining	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Web Equipment	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Box Painting	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Glass Blowing	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Totals	716	12	36	20	21	50	22	63	16	4	55	334
Other Premises to which the Act applies :—												
Building Operations	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Engineering Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bakehouses	69	4	6	1	2	6	5	1	1	2	8	38
Grand Totals	787	17	42	21	23	56	27	64	17	6	63	374

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The smoke-stacks of local collieries and other industrial premises were kept under observation by the sanitary inspectors but no instance was reported of the emission of dense black smoke so as to call for legal action under the Bye-law adopted by the Council in accordance with Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year under review, 16 houses—including one house belonging to the Council—were disinfested of bed bugs. In addition to routine cleansing, these houses were fumigated with formaldehyde vapour and the walls and crevices sprayed with zaldecide fluid.

Where changes occurred in tenancies of Council houses, the houses were inspected on vacation, and the belongings of the incoming tenants were examined for vermin.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

Four swimming baths are maintained by the Council and these are situated at Treherbert, Ystrad, Porth and Ferndale. There is also a swimming bath at Wattstown, which is under the control of the Miners' Welfare Scheme.

The Council's baths are kept under strict supervision by the respective baths managers who are qualified in swimming and life-saving. They also organise the cleansing of the bath water by chlorination, filtration and other methods. Although the bath at Wattstown is not so closely supervised by the Council's staff, whose advice is occasionally sought and given, no major complaint was received regarding the administration of the bath or the purity of its water, which is mainly derived from mountain springs.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The Rodent Control scheme which was commenced in 1944 under the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, and the Rats (Infestation) Order, 1943, was continued during the year under review. While the major part of the treatment was directed to sewers, treatments were also carried out on private premises, schools and other properties, at the request of the occupiers and other responsible persons.

The Council's refuse tips and bunkers were kept under observation as possible breeding grounds for rats, and baiting treatment was carried out whenever thought necessary. The appended table gives a summary of the work carried out by the Rodent Control staff during the year.

General Treatment.

No. of Visits—

Dwelling Houses	.....	.....	85
Business Premises	.....	.....	101
Schools and Feeding Centres	.....	.....	24
Land	.....	.....	4
Other Council property	.....	.....	2
Piggeries, Stables, etc.	.....	.....	8

Token baits laid—

Number of premises	.....	.....	234
Number of doses	.....	.....	5,747

Poison baits laid—

Number of premises	.....	.....	178
Number of doses	.....	.....	957

Traps set—

Number of premises	.....	.....	1
Number of traps	.....	.....	6
Estimated kill of rats	.....	.....	1,659

Sewer Treatment.

Number of token baits laid	11,773
Number of poison baits laid	1,245
Estimated kill of rats.....	5,311

PUBLIC MORTUARIES.

In addition to the Council's mortuary at Oakland Terrace, Ferndale, a new mortuary and post-mortem block was opened on the 26th February, 1945, in the grounds of the Cemetery at Trealaw. Pending the consideration of alternative arrangements, the Sexton of the Trealaw Cemetery carried out the duties of caretaker to the mortuary block.

Thirteen bodies were deposited at the Ferndale Mortuary, and twelve post-mortem examinations were carried out, while four bodies were received at the Trealaw Mortuary and post-mortem examinations were carried out on three of these bodies.

Each of the four general hospitals in the district is provided with a mortuary, and occasionally bodies, other than those from the institutions themselves, may be deposited at these hospital mortuaries.

SCHOOLS.

The medical staff of the Department, when visiting schools for the purpose of conducting medical inspections, also undertake an inspection of the general structural and sanitary conditions of the school buildings. Any defects thus discovered are referred to the Director of Education for attention.

REPORTS DURING THE YEAR.

In addition to the ordinary statistical matter, the following subjects were dealt with in reports placed before the Council during the year :—

Ante-natal Services—Fees for special tests (2).

Association of Supervisors of Midwives—Annual Meeting.

Central Council for Health Education—Annual contribution.

Clinic premises—Amended rateable values.

Control of Civil Building (8).

Dentures—Provision for expectant mothers (3).

Diphtheria Immunisation (2).

Domestic Help Scheme (9).

Dried Egg (Control of Use) Order, 1945.

Equipment—Purchase of surplus Government articles.

Expenditure—Comparative Statement.

Food poisoning.

Food preservatives.

Food Standards and Labelling of Food (2).

Food Standards (Liquid Coffee Essences) Order, 1945.

Gilfach Goch—Maternity and Child Welfare arrangements

Hospital Equipment—

—Tenders (2).

—Electrical.

Hospital maintenance fees (2).

Housing Act, 1936—

Report under Section 12.

Reports under Section 11 (2).

Labelling of Food Order, 1945 (2).

Maindy Hall Hostel—Salaries of Staff.

Milk—

—National Testing and Advisory Scheme (3).

—Issues (10).

Milk (Special Designations) Orders—Unsatisfactory samples (8).

Miskin Road, Trealarw—Sanitary condition.

Municipal Midwifery Scheme—

- Appointments (2).
- Administration of analgesia.
- Superannuation.

Nurses—Salaries and conditions of service.

Orthopaedic service.

Premature babies—Hospital treatment.

Provision of Insulin (4).

Public Ambulance Service (7).

Public Health Act, 1936—

- House unfit for human habitation.
- Public sewer (7).
- Dangerous or dilapidated building (2).
- Obstructed watercourse (2).

Rats and Mice Destruction.

Registration of Milk Purveyors (2).

Repair of Houses—

- By local authorities.
 - Delay in execution.
- Rheumatism Clinic—
- Treatment (4).
 - Purchase of equipment.

Sanitary conveniences—

- Graigddu Road, Dinas.
- Public entertainments.
- No. 1 Vivian Street, Tylorstown.
- Without flushing cistern.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933—Licensing of slaughtermen.

Staff—

- Appointments.
- Assistant Dental Surgeon (2).
- Shops and Sanitary Inspector (2).
- Retention after 65 years of age.
- Temporary clerks (2).

Stirrup pumps—Disposal.

Trealaw Mortuary (2).

Treatment of pre-school children (2).

Tyntyla Isolation Hospital—

—Fire.

—Male Staff.

—Nurses training school.

Unconnected houses.

War-time Nurseries—

—Disposal of equipment.

—Penygraig (3).

—Attendance of children (4).

—Staffs.

Waterproof clothing—Rodent officers.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The appended summary gives details of the cases in which the Department's activities led to proceedings at the local Courts of Justice in the course of the year.

	No. of Cases	Result	Amount of fines and Costs
Food and Drugs Act, 1938.			£ s. d.
Milk deficient in milk fat ...	3	Convicted	4 3 0
Vinegar deficient in Acetic acid	1	do.	10 14 0
.	4		14 17 0

Public Health Act, 1936.

During the year, two prosecutions, involving three dwelling-houses, were brought to the notice of the local courts. In one case, involving two houses, the hearing was adjourned generally with right to restore to the register, if necessary. The other case was withdrawn, and the owner eventually complied with the requirements.

SECTION V.

Housing.

HOUSING.

There was no addition to the number of houses in the district during the year, either as a result of the erection of new houses or the adaptation of existing premises.

After the welcome cessation of hostilities towards the end of the first half of the year, the Council was able to devote greater attention to the provision of housing accommodation in order to relieve the overcrowded conditions under which many families in the district were living and to provide suitable homes for the young families of men who were serving in the Forces and would in due course return and resume employment in the district. In drawing up their proposals the Council were unfortunately handicapped by the lack of suitable sites on which large numbers of new houses could be erected, but, notwithstanding such difficulties, the Council, as a first step, welcomed the offer of 250 pre-fabricated houses of the temporary bungalow type, and before the end of the year the preparation of the sites was well advanced.

The need for housing accommodation in the district was evident from the number of applications, amounting to nearly 2,000, received before the end of the year at the office of the Health Department for the tenancy of the above-mentioned bungalows.

No closing orders were made under the Housing Act, 1936, in respect of underground rooms.

One demolition order was made during the year under the Housing Act, 1936, and three houses were demolished as a result of Demolition Orders by the Council in default of the owners.

A total of 2,232 houses were repaired as the result of informal action by the officers of the Council or in consequence of the service of notices requiring the abatement of nuisances arising from the conditions of disrepair of the houses; the corresponding number of houses repaired in 1944 was 2,786.

The following summary gives details of the nuisances and defects remedied in the course of the year:—

1. Slop Sink.

<i>a.</i> Slop sinks repaired or renewed	.....	.....	2
<i>b.</i> Waste pipe repaired or extended	.....	.....	11

2. Water Closet.

<i>a.</i> Provision of new w.c.	.....	.....	.....	4
<i>b.</i> Walls, roofs, doors, floors, etc. repaired	.....	.....	.....	168
<i>c.</i> Flushing appliances repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	143
<i>d.</i> Flushing appliances provided	.....	.....	.....	2
<i>e.</i> Plans renewed or provided	.....	.....	.....	98
<i>f.</i> Water supply provided	.....	.....	.....	5

3. House.

<i>a.</i> External walls, woodwork, etc. repaired	.....	1512
<i>b.</i> Internal walls, woodwork, floors, etc. repaired	.....	523
<i>c.</i> Windows made openable	.....	6
<i>d.</i> Window area increased	.....	1

4. Drains.

<i>a.</i> Ventilating shaft repaired and extended	.....	4
<i>b.</i> Gully traps provided or repaired	.....	14

<i>c.</i>	Drains unblocked by owner	373
<i>d.</i>	Drains repaired by owner	26
<i>e.</i>	Drainage of subsoil made good	3
<i>f.</i>	Inspection chambers repaired or renewed	6
5. Area.		
<i>a.</i>	Paving repaired	51
<i>b.</i>	Steps repaired or renewed	27
<i>c.</i>	Boundary walls or fences repaired or renewed	109
<i>d.</i>	Retaining walls repaired or renewed	20
6.	Rainwater shoots and downpipes repaired or renewed	763
7.	Dilapidated structures repaired or renewed	1
8.	Structures obstructing light/vent. of living rooms removed or repaired	3
9.	Dampness abated	196
10.	Manure removed	1
11.	Accumulation of refuse removed	4
12.	Coals in house or on paving removed	2

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1945.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)5,132
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose5,132
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included in sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 46
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 46

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 1

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation4,991

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers1,492

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs (Section 9) 1

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—

(a) By owners —

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied1,840

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) By owners | 740 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | 24 |
- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Acts, 1936 :—
- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 3 |
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | — |

LICENSING OF CIVIL BUILDING WORK : DEFENCE REGULATION 56A.

After consideration of Circular 123/45, dated 5th July, 1945, issued by the Ministry of Health, the Council decided that the Medical Officer of Health of the district be appointed as the officer authorised to issue, on behalf of the Minister of Works, licences for building and civil engineering work on any property, whether residential or

not, situated within the area of the Council, the cost of which exceeded the "free allowance" set out in the Circular, but would not exceed £100.

Accordingly applications for licences to carry out works which were within the above mentioned limits were dealt with by the staff of the Health Department; the particulars of the work to be carried out as specified on the application forms were checked by the sanitary inspectors, who also certified the quantities of controlled materials required in order to enable the works to be carried out. The sanitary inspectors also investigated applications for controlled materials which were required in connection with works which were within the "free allowance" category.

The above procedure relating to the licensing of building work under Defence Regulations 56a became operative as and from the 1st August, and the following information gives a brief summary of the licences issued, etc., from that date until the end of the year.

	No. of Licences issued	Cost of the Works. £
Dwelling houses	..... 193	9,820
Other properties	..... 76	3,696
	-----	-----
	269	13,516
	=====	=====

The number of licences refused during the above period was 15. Certificates for materials required were issued in respect of 1,580 dwelling houses and 45 other properties.

SECTION VI.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK.

The numbers of persons carrying on businesses connected with the production, sale or distribution of milk during the year 1945 were as follow :—

Cowkeepers	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Cowkeepers and purveyors of milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Purveyors of Milk and Milk-shop keepers	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Non-resident Purveyors of Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

The daily average amount of milk sold in the district was estimated as approximately 9,399 gallons, of which only 139 gallons was produced by local cowkeepers. The estimated daily consumption of milk per head of the population was 0.66 pints.

There were 89 premises in the area directly concerned with the production or distribution of milk, and the number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors to these premises amounted to 1,672.

The number of samples of milk sold as “pasteurised” milk submitted to bacteriological examination during the year was 128, of which 100 or 78 per cent. were reported upon as being satisfactory ; in 27 instances the number of bacteria exceeded 100,000 per cubic millilitre, and in three instances the milk was under-pasteurised as determined by the Phosphatase Test, the units ascertained being 4, 6 and 9, respectively.

The number of samples of ungraded milk produced locally likewise submitted to bacteriological examination was 14, of which 9 were reported upon as being satisfactory, and of the 5 samples regarded as being unsatisfactory, three were due to the presence of *Bacillus Coli* in 1/100 millilitre and two gave decolourisation of the Methylene Blue reagent in less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

During the year under review 16 samples of mixed milk produced on local farms were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and the bacilli were found to be present in two of these samples, which, however, were produced on one farm in the district. It is of interest to note that a sample obtained from this farm in March was reported upon as being free from tubercle bacilli, but a further sample taken in April showed the presence of tubercle bacilli. An examination of the herd by the Veterinary Inspectors was unsuccessful in identifying the infected animal or animals, and the examination of a sample taken in June gave negative results for the presence of tubercle bacilli. In September, however, the carcase of a pig which had been fed on milk produced at the farm was found to be infected with tubercle bacilli and a further sample of the mixed milk was taken and found to contain tubercle bacilli; a re-examination of the herd after the receipt of the second positive result was successful in identifying a cow which was infected, and this animal was removed from the herd. A fifth sample of mixed milk from the farm taken in December gave negative results for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations. The following licences in respect of graded milks were issued by the Council under the provisions of the above Regulations during the year under review :—

“Tuberculin-Tested” Milk—				
Supplementary Licence	.....	.....	.....	1
“Accredited” Milk—				
Dealer’s Licence	.....	.....	.....	2
“Pasteurised” Milk—				
Pasteuriser’s Licence	.....	.....	.....	1
Dealer’s Licence	.....	.....	.....	70

National Milk Testing—Advisory Scheme. During the year the Authority decided to co-operate in the administration of the Advisory Scheme introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and rendered assistance in the collection of samples of milk produced on farms in the district and arranged for the delivery of the samples at the Ministry’s laboratory at Cardiff. The scheme has been established with the object of encouraging and assisting producers of milk to maintain a satisfactory standard of keeping quality for all milk supplies.

During the year 152 samples of milk were collected from local milk producers, and the results of the examinations of these samples at the Ministry’s laboratory were as follow :—

“A”—good keeping quality	.....	.....	.....	112
“B”—moderate keeping quality	.....	.....	.....	20
“C”—poor keeping quality which will cause trouble to buyers and consumers	.....	.....	.....	20

MEAT.

The number of slaughter-houses licensed in the district under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was seven. Apart from the purpose of the occasional slaughtering of cottagers’ pigs during the winter months, five of these slaughter-houses were not utilised, and the slaughtering of animals was confined to the two slaughter-

houses situated at Llanfoist Street, Ton Pentre. One sanitary inspector devoted the whole of his time to the inspection of carcasses at these two slaughter-houses, and he was given assistance when considered necessary.

The following table gives a summary of the carcasses inspected and condemned during the year 1945 :—

Carcasses inspected and condemned during the Year 1945.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,372	1,459	3,581	26,701	5,863
Number inspected	2,372	1,459	3,581	26,675	5,863
All diseases EXCEPT Tuberculosis :—					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	46	8	25	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	353	871	51	2,718	279
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis	14.97	62.85	1.65	10.28	4.86
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole carcasses condemned	13	43	16	—	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	67	102	26	—	617
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.37	9.94	1.17	—	10.73

OTHER FOODS.

There were 69 bakehouses in the district which, with a few exceptions, were of small size. There were no underground bakehouses as defined in the Factories Act, 1937. The sanitary inspectors made 489 visits to bakehouses during the year.

A large bacon-curing and "cooked-meat" products factory was also kept under fairly constant supervision by the sanitary inspector in whose area the factory is situated.

UNSOUND FOOD

The principal articles of food, apart from meat in the slaughterhouses, condemned during the course of the year were as follow :—

Potatoes	5,680 lbs.
Tinned and Preserved Meats	4,802 „
Dried and Condensed Milk	1,924 „
Fresh Fruit	1,879 „
Fresh Fish	1,637 „
Tinned Vegetables	1,293 „
Tinned and Preserved Fruit	1,238 „
Fresh Vegetables	708 „
Tinned and Preserved Fish	618 „
Cheese	536 „
Soups, Meat Extracts, etc.	518 „
Bread, Flour, Custard, Blancmange Powder, Rusks, etc.	350 „
Jam, Marmalade, Syrup	354 „
Butter, Margarine and Lard	346 „
Sugar	291 „
Chocolate and Sweets	229 „
Ham and Bacon	189 „
Eggs	123 „

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

There was no material alteration in the arrangements for the taking of samples under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the total number of samples submitted for examination amounted to 361, consisting of 174 formal and 187 informal samples, the details of which are given in the appended summary.

**Summary of Samples submitted to the Public Analysts
during 1945.**

Description	Formal Samples			Informal Samples		
	No. sub- mitted	Results		No. sub- mitted.	Results	
		Genuine	Not Genuine		Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk	149	146	3	171	170	1
Butter	7	7	—	—	—	—
Margarine	7	7	—	—	—	—
Lard	1	1	—	—	—	—
Coffee	1	1	—	—	—	—
Wine	—	—	—	1	1	—
Jam	2	2	—	—	—	—
Sausages	3	3	—	—	—	—
Canned Sardines	—	—	—	1	1	—
Vinegar	3	2	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of soda	—	—	—	2	2	—
Table Dessert ...	—	—	—	3	—	3
Golden Raising Flour	1	1	—	—	—	—
Self-raising Flour	—	—	—	1	1	—
Bun Flour	—	—	—	1	—	1
Scone Mixture ...	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cake Mixture ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sponge Pudding Powder	—	—	—	2	2	—
Semolina	—	—	—	2	2	—
Pearl Barley ...	—	—	—	1	1	—
TOTALS ...	174	170	4	187	181	6

The reports of the Public Analysts disclosed that 4 of the formal samples submitted to them during the year were not genuine; three of these were samples of milk and one of vinegar, all of which represented 2.30 per cent. of the number of formal samples taken during the year. Legal proceedings were instituted and convictions obtained in respect of one case of milk and the case of vinegar, the total fines and costs amounting to £14 7s. 0d.

Six informal samples were reported as not genuine, 3 being samples of table dessert and one each of milk, bun flour and cake mixture. In the case of the milk, further samples showed the milk to be genuine, and in all the other cases, tradesmen's stocks were surrendered to the sanitary inspector for use as pig food.

The following statement contains details of the samples reported as not genuine :—

Ref. No.	Description.	Result of Analysis.	
(1) Formal Samples.			
S/867	...Vinegar	...Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of at least eleven per cent.	
S/894	...Milk	...Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than eleven per cent.	
S/945	...Milk	...Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than six per cent.	
S/20	...Milk	...Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than three per cent.	
(2) Informal Samples.			
743/S	...Milk	...Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than five per cent.	
835/S	...Table Dessert	...Sample was infested with meal mites (Tyroglyphus Farinae).	
836/S	...Bun Flour	...	do. do.
837/S	...Cake Mixture	...	do. do.
841/S	...Table Dessert	...	do. do.
842/S	...Table Dessert	...	do. do.

SECTION VII.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following table gives particulars relating to notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified in the district during 1945.

DISEASE	Cases Notified.											Cases ad- mitted to Hos- pital	Deaths														
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 yrs.	20-35 years	35-45 yrs.		45-65 years	65 and over	All ages	Under 1 yr.	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 yrs.	20-35 yrs.	35-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 and over
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	314	1	3	13	27	45	137	63	14	7	3	1	...	257	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	68	1	5	6	1	4	24	10	5	8	3	1	...	77	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (including para-typhoid)	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	163	21	17	9	11	6	8	5	12	20	14	36	...	1	29	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	7	...
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	7	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
Malaria ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	15	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	17	2	1	1	...	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	...	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1050	66	109	133	251	256	216	13	1	5	...	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	48	11	8	7	10	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	1758	109	145	170	301	324	392	93	34	65	36	63	26	389	49	11	1	1	...	2	4	1	2	2	7	8	10

Zymotic Diseases.—The number of deaths from the zymotic group of diseases in the district during 1945 amounted to 14, comprising six deaths from diarrhoea, four deaths from diphtheria and two deaths each from scarlet fever and measles. No death was recorded as due to enteric fever or whooping cough during the year. The resultant death-rate from the zymotic group of diseases during the year was 0.12 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 0.06 recorded in the preceding year.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases of scarlet fever notified in the district during 1945 was 314, representing an incidence rate of 2.7 cases per 1,000 of the estimated population. The monthly incidence of the disease varied between a maximum of 50 cases notified during October and a minimum of 9 cases notified during June; the disease, however, was most prevalent during the last three months of the year during which period 144 cases were notified. The Ward distribution of the notified cases showed greatest prevalence in Ward 1, where 52 cases were notified, whilst Wards 10 and 11, each with seven cases, enjoyed the lowest incidence. Two deaths were certified as due to scarlet fever during the year, giving a mortality rate of 0.6 per cent. of the cases notified. The proportion of notified cases removed to the Isolation Hospital during the year amounted to 81.8 per cent.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases of diphtheria notified during the year was 68, this figure being the lowest number of notifications recorded in any year since the disease became notifiable. Of the 68 cases notified during the year only 43 or 63 per cent. were confirmed as suffering from the disease.

The monthly incidence of the notifications varied between a maximum of 14 cases during April and a minimum of two cases during June. No case was notified from Ward 3 during the whole year, whilst Ward 7, with 19 notifications, suffered the highest incidence amongst the remaining ten Wards.

The number of deaths from diphtheria during the year was four, representing a mortality rate of 5.9 per cent. amongst the notified cases.

During the course of the year regular sessions were devoted at the clinics and some of the schools to the immunisation of children against diphtheria, and 1,619 children under five years of age and 437 children between five and fifteen years of age received the complete course of injections of either alum precipitated toxoid (A.P.T.) or toxoid anti-toxin floccules (T.A.F.). At the end of the year 9,180 children under 5 years of age, representing 53.6 per cent. of the estimated number of children in this age group, and 14,674 children between five and fifteen years of age, representing 78.1 per cent. of the children in this age group, had received the full courses of injections.

Enteric Fever.—During the year under review two persons were notified as suffering from paratyphoid B. fever, the notified cases being a young female child and her grand-mother residing in a house in Ward 5. No definite source of infection could be traced, and both patients recovered after removal to the Isolation Hospital where they were detained until they were ascertained to be free from infection.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The number of cases of puerperal pyrexia notified during the year amounted to 24, equivalent to 11.5 cases per 1,000 live and still births.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—During 1945 seventeen persons were notified as suffering from cerebro-spinal fever, but in only three instances was the diagnosis confirmed by bacteriological examinations of the cerebro spinal fluids. In one other instance the illness was very acute and ended fatally before an opportunity was afforded for the examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid in order to confirm the diagnosis.

Amongst the remaining thirteen notified cases, three were found to be suffering from tubercular meningitis, one was diagnosed as influenzal meningitis and another was suffering from a cerebral abscess; the examination of the cerebro-spinal fluids obtained from the remaining eight cases showed the absence of any meningeal infection.

The incidence of this disease during the year appeared to be sporadic in nature, the four confirmed cases occurring in February, July, October and December, respectively, and the location of the cases also being scattered over the district with no association between them.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—A child residing at Porth was notified as suffering from acute poliomyelitis during July. The patient was removed to the Isolation Hospital where on further observation and investigation it was concluded that the symptoms were due to rheumatic fever.

Encephalitis Lethargica and Polio-encephalitis.—No case of either of these two diseases was notified in the district during 1945.

Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.—During the year under review 15 cases of this disease were notified in the district. No case was notified during the months of May to September, inclusive, and during the remaining months of the year the disease appeared to be most prevalent in January when five cases were notified.

Acute Primary Pneumonia.—A total of 163 cases of acute primary pneumonia were notified in the district during the year. The monthly incidence varied between a maximum of 29 cases in December and a minimum of 5 cases during October and amongst the various Wards of the district Ward 11 with 53 cases suffered the heaviest incidence, whilst Wards 4 and 7 with 4 cases in each were least affected.

The number of deaths from acute primary pneumonia amounted to 29, of which 7 occurred during December and 6 in January, during which months the mortality was highest ; no deaths from this disease occurred during March, July and August.

As in previous years this disease contributed substantially towards illness and mortality amongst babies under one year of age, of whom 21 were notified and 8 died.

Dysentery.—Fifteen persons were notified as suffering from dysentery during the year under review, three being notified in February and the remaining twelve were notified in June.

The three cases notified in February were children, two being from Ward 7 and the other from Ward 5 ; they were all admitted to the Isolation Hospital, but the diagnosis was not confirmed by bacteriological methods.

The twelve persons notified in June resided in Ward 7, and in only two instances was the diagnosis confirmed by bacteriological methods, the "Sonne" type of dysentery organisms being isolated from the stools in one instance and the "Newcastle" type being isolated in the other instance. All the notified cases gave histories of abdominal pain and diarrhoea and in some instances, of vomiting, but the illnesses were usually of short duration and followed in some instances by debility extending over varying

periods up to about a fortnight. All the notified cases and other inmates in the affected households were investigated, the latter especially in regard to previous illnesses, and also lists of foods consumed and the sources from which such foods were obtained were investigated, but no common source of infection could be ascertained. The examinations of the milk and water supplies also gave satisfactory results.

The results of inquiries made amongst the medical practitioners indicated that mild attacks of diarrhoea, with the passage of liquid stools, and vomiting were, at this time, fairly prevalent throughout the district, but no cause could be ascertained.

Erysipelas.—During 1945, 30 cases of erysipelas were notified in the district, the disease appearing to be most prevalent in Ward 2 where 9 cases were notified, whilst no case was notified from Wards 3, 4 and 9. Five cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The number of cases of this disease notified during the year was six, representing an incidence rate of 3.0 cases per 1,000 live births. One child was admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment and the other cases were mild in nature. All the babies affected recovered without any impairment of vision. The following table gives a summary of the available information.

Cases			Vision unimpaired	Vision im- paired	Total Blind- ness	Still under treatment at end of year	Deaths	Re- moved from District
Noti- fied	Treated							
	At Home	In Hos- pital						
6	5	1	5	—	—	—	—	1

Measles.—During 1945, 1,050 cases of measles were notified in the district, of which 986 or 94 per cent. occurred during the first five months of the year, with a maximum of 325 cases during March; no case of this disease was notified during October.

The largest number of notifications was received from Ward 11 where 229 cases were notified, whilst Ward 5 with 32 cases provided the lowest number.

Two deaths were certified as due to measles during the year, one being of a baby under twelve months old and the other of a child of four years.

Whooping Cough.—The number of cases of whooping cough notified during the year amounted to 48. The highest monthly incidence occurred during March when 8 cases were notified, whilst no case was notified during October and November. Ward 5 with 13 notifications provided the largest number amongst the eleven Wards of the district, whilst Ward 7 with no notification was least affected. No death was certified as due to whooping cough during the year under review.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—The number of deaths certified as due to these two diseases, which are usually indicative of intestinal infection, amounted to 23, of which 6 were certified as diarrhoea and 17 as enteritis. These diseases caused 17 deaths amongst children under two years of age and of whom 11 were under twelve months old, thus contributing materially to the infantile mortality.

The highest monthly incidence of deaths from these diseases occurred during May when 5 deaths were certified, whilst no deaths occurred during January, March and August.

No death from diarrhoea or enteritis took place in Wards 4, 6 and 9, whilst Ward 8 with 7 deaths provided the greatest number amongst the other Wards of the district.

The monthly and Ward distribution of the deaths indicate that there was no undue prevalence of a severe type of gastro-enteritis during any portion of the year or in any particular part of the district, but information gathered from medical practitioners in the district disclosed the undue prevalence of illnesses characterised by vomiting and diarrhoea during the early summer months and in the autumn.

Influenza.—The district was comparatively free from severe influenza during 1945, except during the winter months, and only 7 deaths were attributed to this disease. Two of the deaths occurred amongst infants under twelve months old and the remaining five deaths were of persons over 45 years of age. The monthly incidence of the deaths also indicated that the illnesses from this disease were not particularly severe in nature during any portion of the year; two deaths each occurred in March and October and the remaining three deaths were registered in February, July and November, respectively.

Bronchitis. The number of deaths certified as due to bronchitis during the year amounted to 174, equivalent to a death rate of 1.49 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The monthly incidence of the deaths varied between a maximum of 45 deaths in January and a minimum of 5 deaths in September. The mortality was however heavier amongst male persons than amongst persons of the female sex, the numbers of deaths in the two sexes being 119 and 55, respectively; it may also be noted that the preponderance of the fatalities amongst male persons was most marked amongst persons between 45 and 65 years of age amongst whom 45 male deaths occurred as

compared with 8 female deaths. The higher incidence of mortality from bronchitis amongst male persons is probably largely attributable to the greater opportunities of exposure to dust and rapid changes of temperatures undergone by the large proportion of the male population who are employed in or about the collieries.

It may also be noted that five deaths from bronchitis occurred amongst babies under twelve months old, and of these five deaths, four occurred amongst babies of the female sex.

Silicosis and Pneumoconiosis.—In recent years the certification of deaths from these respiratory diseases has been specially noted and during 1945, 29 deaths amongst male persons were certified as due to one or other of these diseases. Of these deaths, six occurred amongst persons between 25 and 45 years of age, twenty amongst persons between 45 and 65 years old and three deaths occurred amongst persons over 65 years of age.

The figures summarised from the returns of the causes of death indicate that these diseases are being recorded with increasing frequency and the number certified during 1945 was the highest hitherto recorded in the district. In 1935 silicosis was certified as the cause of only two deaths in the district and in the succeeding quinquennium—1936 to 1940, inclusive—the annual average number of deaths amounted to 10.2, whilst in the quinquennium—1941 to 1945, inclusive—the annual average number of deaths rose to 23.2. Some of this increase is probably accounted for by the provision of better facilities for diagnosis, but the introduction of mechanical appliances in the processes of gaining coal and the working of the mines has also played an important rôle.

SECTION VIII.

Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of tuberculosis registered during the year amounted to 187, of which 158 were of the pulmonary form of the disease and 29 were non-pulmonary cases. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 218, 178 and 40, respectively.

At the end of the year the register of cases kept under the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations contained the names of 1,127 persons as indicated in the following summary :—

	Pul- monary	Non-Pul- monary	Total
Cases on Register, 1st January, 1945	729	369	1098
New cases registered during the year	158	29	187
Removed from Register during year	117	41	158
Cases on Register, 31st Dec., 1945	770	357	1127

The number of deaths from tuberculosis during the year was 81, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.70 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Amongst those persons who died from tuberculosis during the year 22 or 27.2 per cent. had not been notified to the Health Department as suffering from tuberculosis prior to the dates of death.

No action was taken under the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, in relation to the handling of milk by tuberculous persons or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the removal of persons suffering from tuberculosis during the year under review.

The following table gives a summary of the new cases of and deaths from tuberculosis in the Rhondda Urban District during 1945, divided into age and sex groups as well as into pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	2
5 to 10 years	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	1
10 to 15 years	—	2	2	4	—	1	1	1
15 to 20 years	8	13	—	2	—	6	—	1
20 to 25 years	8	31	—	2	1	4	—	2
25 to 35 years	13	22	1	3	9	6	2	2
35 to 45 years	16	8	—	3	7	4	3	1
45 to 55 years	8	7	—	—	7	7	1	1
55 to 65 years	7	1	—	—	5	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	—
Totals	63	84	7	18	31	29	10	11

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year amounted to 147, the Ward distribution of the notified cases varying between a maximum of 20 cases in Ward 1 and a minimum of 4 cases from Ward 7.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis amounted to 60, representing a death-rate of 0.52 per

1,000 of the estimated population. The largest number of deaths occurred in Ward 8 where 9 deaths occurred, whilst Ward 7 with 2 deaths suffered the lowest mortality.

As indicated in the above table the number of new cases was greater amongst female persons, the excess being prominent in the age groups between 15 and 35 years of age and particularly in age-group 20 to 25 years. The mortality was slightly higher amongst male persons, but it may be noted that eleven deaths occurred amongst women under 25 years as compared with one male death.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year was 25. No case was notified from Ward 5, whilst Ward 2 with 6 cases provided the largest number. Amongst the 25 cases notified the infection was located in the glands of the neck in 11 instances, the meninges were involved in 6 instances and the intestinal organs in 4 cases; of the remaining four cases two were notified as tuberculosis of the spine, whilst the ribs and skin, respectively, were involved in two instances.

The number of deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis amounted to 21, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.18 per 1,000 of the estimated population. No death was certified from Ward 6, whilst the largest number, amounting to five, occurred in Ward 8.

Of the 21 deaths, 10 were attributed to tubercular meningitis, 3 were caused by tuberculosis of the bowel, 3 were due to infection of the kidneys, one death was certified as due to miliary tuberculosis and the remainder were caused by joint or spinal column infection.

APPENDIX

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1945 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered		Trans-ferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected Number	Net		Number	Rate	Of Non-Residents registered in the District	Of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1940	117,900	2,149	1,934	16.4	1,619	13.7	94	202	116	60	1,727	14.6
1941	123,460	2,352	2,149	17.4	1,832	14.8	115	188	170	79	1,905	15.4
1942	116,600	2,309	2,106	18.1	1,471	12.6	117	189	134	64	1,543	13.2
1943	113,500	2,128	1,933	17.0	1,435	12.6	92	186	104	54	1,529	13.5
1944	118,230	2,243	2,034	17.2	1,402	11.9	91	171	104	51	1,482	12.5
1945	116,480	2,218	2,019	17.3	1,444	12.4	84	187	108	53	1,547	13.3

NOTES.—This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

Rates in Columns 5, 7 and 13 are calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

The deaths included in Column 6 are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 6, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by the subtraction of deaths under one included in the number given in Column 8 and by the addition of the deaths under one included in the number given in Column 9.

“Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area covered
by water). } 23,886

TABLE II.—Rhondda Urban District. Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1945.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Cases notified in the whole District							Total Cases notified in each Ward											Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward											Total Cases removed to Hospital																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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	All Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Small Pox	5	1	5	14	9	19	1	7	4	3	4	2	...	5	14	10	26	1	7	5	3</

The localities (Wards) adopted for this Table are the same as those in Table III.

Isolation Hospitals (provided by the Urban District Council) :—1. TYNTYLA ISOLATION HOSPITAL (Ward 4) } Total available beds, 112.
2. PENRHYS ISOLATION HOSPITAL (Ward 10) }

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1945.—(Continued on two next pages).

CAUSE OF DEATH	Deaths in or belonging to the whole District at subjoined ages.									Deaths in or belonging to Wards (at all ages)											Total Deaths whether of 'Residents' or 'Non-Residents' in Public Institutions in the District
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Ward 10	Ward 11	
Cols.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All Causes { Certified. Uncertified	1533 14	107 1	7 ...	11 ...	26 ...	48 ...	140 1	432 7	762 5	146 1	158 1	124 2	124 3	142 2	146 2	149 ...	156 3	126 ...	116 ...	146 ...	264 ...
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Scarlet Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Whooping Cough...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Diphtheria	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	60	...	...	...	1	11	26	19	3	5	8	4	4	8	8	2	9	5	3	4	...
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis	21	...	2	2	5	2	8	2	...	1	4	1	1	1	...	3	5	1	2	2	...
8 Syphilitic Disease	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
9 Influenza	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
10 Measles	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Acute Infectious Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13M Cancer of buccal cavity and Oesophagus (males only)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
13F Cancer of Uterus	11	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	3

TABLE III.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
14 Cancer of Stomach & Duodenum	38	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	22	3	6	6	2	2	4	4	1	2	3	3	11
15 Cancer of Breast	16	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	6	5	2	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
16 Cancer of all other sites	103	...	...	...	1	...	6	51	45	6	8	10	12	10	10	5	14	6	11	11	33
17 Diabetes	18	...	...	...	...	1	3	8	6	1	...	2	...	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	8
18 Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions...	165	1	...	...	...	...	6	41	117	22	16	16	12	13	16	13	13	14	14	16	5
19 Heart Disease	383	...	...	...	1	4	18	86	274	25	36	21	37	21	48	45	36	41	30	43	15
20 Other diseases of the Circulatory System	33	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	26	3	4	2	1	2	3	2	8	6	...	2	2
21 Bronchitis...	174	5	2	2	...	2	6	53	104	15	25	19	18	20	16	15	16	9	6	15	1
22 Pneumonia	29	8	1	1	...	4	3	5	7	6	2	4	1	2	...	1	2	4	4	3	2
23 Other respiratory diseases	61	...	...	...	...	1	9	37	14	4	11	5	4	9	4	8	5	3	4	4	4
24 Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	6
25 Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	17	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	3	5	...	1	3	6
26 Appendicitis	7	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	6
27 Other digestive diseases	42	3	...	1	1	1	3	16	17	3	6	4	3	7	4	4	5	2	...	1	9
28 Nephritis	46	...	...	...	1	2	8	22	13	5	3	3	2	3	7	5	5	4	1	8	10
29 Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
30 Other maternal causes	6	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	9
31 Premature birth	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	2	5	4	2	3	3	3	4	25
32 Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	23	22	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	3	2	3	1	4	1	...	3	3	21
33 Suicide	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	2
34 Road traffic accidents	6	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
35 Other violent causes	40	3	...	1	5	6	8	11	6	7	6	2	3	3	1	5	2	3	6	2	21
36 All other causes	169	14	...	1	2	6	19	31	96	24	10	16	17	17	16	12	17	16	14	10	31
Rhondda	1547	108	7	11	26	48	141	439	767	147	159	126	127	144	148	149	159	126	116	146	264

TABLE III.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sub-entries included in above figures																					
7 Tuberculous Meningitis ...	10	...	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	2
General Tuberculosis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
16 Sarcoma ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	23	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	5	...	...	...
20 Arterio Sclerosis ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	8	2	...	2	1
22 Broncho Pneumonia ...	8	5	...	...	...	1	2	4	6	2	1	4	1	...	...	1	1	2	4	3	1
Lobar Pneumonia ...	20	3	1	1	...	3	6	20	3	2	3	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	2	3	...
23 Silicosis ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	3	2
27 Diarrhoea, etc. (over 2 years)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
32 Congenital Debility ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Congenital Malformations	9	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	5
Atelectasis ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	1
35 Colliery accidents ...	15	...	...	...	...	4	5	6	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	2	2	1	7
36 Erysipelas... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2
Rheumatic Fever ...	17	...	...	...	...	4	2	9	2	1	2	1	6	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	...
Pernicious Anaemia ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	10	4	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	3	2	...	...
Convulsions ...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	3	5	...	...
Old Age ...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	6	3	10	6	1	...	3	2	...	...

TABLE IV.—Infantile Mortality, 1945. Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.
(Continued on next page)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All Causes :— Certified Uncertified	36 1	11 ...	10 ...	3 ...	60 1	9 ...	6 ...	12 ...	6 ...	4 ...	3 ...	4 ...	... ...	2 ...	1 ...	... ...	107 1
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenzal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Acute Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Diarrhoea ...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Enteritis ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gastro-enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	9
Convulsions ...	3	...	3	1	7	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Congenital Heart Disease ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital Hydronephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE IV.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Spina Bifida ...	1	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Atelectasis ...	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Asphyxia Neonatorum ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cachexia ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inanition ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Haematemesis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Toxaemia of Mother ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Burns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inattention at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infanticide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth ...	21	6	3	1	31	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Totals ...	37	11	10	3	61	9	6	12	6	4	3	4	...	2	1	...	108

Net Births in the Year { Legitimate ... 1903 ... 105
 Illegitimate ... 116 ... 3

TABLE V.

(TABLE S.D. 30 of the Registrar-General).

Causes of Death in Rhondda Urban District during 1945.

CAUSES OF DEATH.							Males	Females
	ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	887	672
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2	Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
4	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	36	29
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	8	11
8	Syphilitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	7	—
9	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
10	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
11	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
12	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
13M	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (Males only)	...	...	...	...	...	6	—
13F	Cancer of Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	—	11
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	18	20
15	Cancer of Breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	16
16	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	...	55	51
17	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	6	9
18	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	...	...	...	78	82
19	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	230	178
20	Other diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	...	19	17
21	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	115	54
22	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	25	11
23	Other Respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	48	7
24	Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
25	Diarrhoea (under two years)	...	...	...	...	...	10	7
26	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
27	Other Digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	11	21
28	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	25	23
29	Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
30	Other Maternal causes	...	...	...	...	...	—	6
31	Premature Births	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
32	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury and Infantile disease	...	...	...	...	...	19	8
33	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
34	Road Traffic accidents	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
35	Other violent causes...	...	...	...	...	...	26	11
36	All other causes	...	...	...	...	...	92	69
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—								
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	67	43
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	60	40
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
LIVE BIRTHS—								
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	1099	927
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1031	981
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	68	54
STILL BIRTHS—								
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	40	36
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	40	32
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
POPULATION							116,480	



Rhondda Urban District Council

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

For the Year 1945

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